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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 February 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

XINHUA VIEWS BELGIAN MISSILE DELAY DECISION

OW172200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 17 Jan 85

["New analysis: Belgium Chooses Middle Course by Delaying Missile Deployment (By Yao Li and Ying Hong)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has reaffirmed his government's commitment to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium but said that he could not start the deployment in March as scheduled.

He made the statement after a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington on January 13. The U.S. President, while expressing his understanding of Martens' difficulty, indicated he could not support the delay, alleging that it might produce adverse effects.

Martens has chosen the middle course of delayed deployment for fear of suffering an election defeat later in the year if he deploys the missiles in March according to the NATO plan. Opinion polls show 45 percent of the Belgians polled favor cancellation of the cruise program and only 18 percent support immediate deployment.

The response to the deployment delay varied at home. Martens' own Christian Social Party favors a deployment delay while the Liberals stand for deploying the missiles as scheduled. Leader of the Flemish Socialist Party Karel Van Miert said his party will try to turn the delay into a cancellation.

On the other hand, Martens is anxious not to break ranks with the North Atlantic Alliance. It is believed that other NATO allies are unlikely to agree on the delay.

Belgium's deployment delay is expected to have certain influence on the attitude of the Netherlands on the missile deployment. The Netherlands is one of the five countries in Western Europe chosen to install U.S. missiles on their soil.

Some politicians here expressed the fear that the difference on missile deployment might be exploited by the Soviet Union to its own advantage. On the eve of Martens' U.S. visit, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko warned that the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. agreement reached in Geneva recently would be problematic if the United States continues its missile deployment in Western Europe. The warning is believed to be directed at not only the United States but also West European countries, particularly Belgium and the Netherlands that still have not made a timetable for the deployment.

CSO: 4000/105

GENERAL

XINHUA EXAMINES CONFLICT IN NEW CALEDONIA

OW190914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 85

["News Analysis: Mitterrand's Mission to Settle Conflict in New Caledonia (by Wang Wei)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in New Caledonia today for a one-day visit aimed at quelling two months of unrest that has claimed 20 lives and that stems from a dispute over whether the islands should become independent. In September last year, the French Government outlined "self-determination status" for New Caledonia in preparation for a referendum to be held in 1989 on the issue of independence. However, the plan was rejected by the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) which favors immediate independence. Violent clashes between the pro-independence and anti-independence groups flared up.

To deal with the situation, Mitterrand appointed Edgard Pisani as a special envoy of the French Government to go to the islands and calm down the situation there. Pisani announced a new plan which says that a referendum will be held next July on the issue of self-determination in association with France, under which the French Government would retain responsibility for internal security and defense. But Pisani's plan did not settle the situation. Instead, it added fuel to the already explosive situation there. During clashes between indigenous Kanaks and white settlers, two leaders of the FLNKS were killed. As a result, the situation on the islands became even worse.

To prevent more bloodshed, the French high commissioner in the islands declared a state of emergency on January 12. On the same day, the French Government decided to send 1,000 troops to the riot-torn islands to maintain order. The reinforcements--six units of gendarmes and four companies of riot police--will bring to about 3,580 the number of paramilitary policemen on the islands, which have a population of 140,000. In addition, there are 3,000 soldiers stationed there.

The complex situation in New Caledonia has aroused different responses from political parties in France. Some parties expressed their full support for the Pisani plan and actions taken by French forces in the islands. But

some demanded that independence should be given immediately to the islands. Others held that the death of FLNKS leaders meant that the plan was bankrupt.

The president's trip to the islands indicates the grave situation there. When Mitterrand announced his surprise trip Wednesday night, he clearly indicated that he was going to support the efforts of the high commissioner to persuade the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front and the white settlers to accept a three-part compromise. He specified that the three parts of the proposed compromise are: sovereignty for the Kanak natives; guarantees for rights of the white settlers; and French Government retention "of a capacity of decision in the fields of defense, foreign affairs, justice and internal security."

The president, however, has reiterated many times that the rights of white settlers known as "Caldoches" should be projected [as received], and that the islands should talk not only about independence but independence in association with France.

French sources are worried that if the French Government does not handle the problem of New Caledonia properly, it will cause a chain reaction in French possessions in the region, particularly Polynesia, where France has a nuclear testing base. Whether the president's mission to New Caledonia can achieve its expected purpose remains to be seen.

CSO: 4000/105

GENERAL

HONDURAS SEES SOVIET EXERCISES IN GULF AS THREAT

OW241218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said yesterday that military exercises being held by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico are posing a threat to the Western Hemisphere, according to reports from Tegucigalpa reaching here today.

The U.S. Defense Department announced last Tuesday that a small group of Soviet warships that arrived in Cuba in late December has been conducting exercises in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea for the last five days under continuous American surveillance.

The department disclosed that the Soviet "surface action group" consists of one guided-missile destroyer, two guided-missile frigates, an oil tanker and a diesel-powered submarine.

Barnica said that the Soviet-Cuban maneuvers will be harmful to the easing of East-West tensions and will intensify the strained situation in Central America. He went on to say that "the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are considered a hemispheric security zone under the Interamerican Treaty of Mutual Assistance and, therefore, any fleet from outside the continent should be brought under close surveillance."

Meanwhile, large-scale military exercises codenamed "Big Pine Tree" conducted by the U.S. and Honduran troops are under way in Honduras.

CSO: 4000/105

GENERAL

BRIEFS

JAPAN-USSR LONG-TERM TRADE REJECTED--Tokyo, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Japan rejected a Soviet proposal to conclude a long-term trade pact Wednesday on the grounds that the political relations between the two countries are unstable. During the consultations which ended Wednesday, the Japanese side maintained that the trade problem should be considered in the context of political and economic relations between the two countries. Ignoring a Soviet objection to politicizing economic relations between the two countries, Japan argued that it could not take up economic development problems with the Soviet Union while the northern territory issue--the Soviet occupation of the four northern islands off Hokkaido--is still unresolved. Japan has agreed to continue consultations with the Soviets in order to put into effect their cooperative projects. The Soviet side, however, wished to exchange further trade protocols with Japan before their agreement on payment expires at the end of the year. The two-day talks were the first to be held in four years. The last meeting was held in January 1981, but Japan later decided to suspend trade talks with the Soviet Union following what it called Soviet meddling in Polish affairs.[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

ALBANIA, GREECE TIES--Athens, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has received a letter from the chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, Adil Carcani, in which Carcani expressed a desire for closer bilateral relations. The letter was delivered to Papandreou in person by Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Shane Korbeci, who is paying an official visit to this country. Carcani noted that progress had been made in the development of relations with the neighboring Greece. Korbeci arrived here on January 22 to have talks with senior Greek officials on the promotion of trade and other economic ties. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/105

UNITED STATES

U.S. CONCERNED OVER IRANIAN VISIT TO NICARAGUA

OW060840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government today described Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's recent visit to Nicaragua as obvious "evidence of political support" to the Nicaraguan Government and warned of a "new danger" in Central America.

While meeting the press, White House Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Robert Sims assented that Iran is in the process of arranging aid to Nicaragua in the form of oil and funding for armaments.

"We would be concerned about any additional involvement of countries outside the hemisphere," he said.

His remarks echoed President Ronald Reagan's statement on Thursday that a "new danger" in Central America is growing because of alleged support for Nicaragua from Iran, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Addressing the legislators from Western Hemisphere countries, Reagan called support for Nicaraguan anti-government forces "an act of self-defense."

In Managua, however, the visiting Iranian prime minister reportedly denied today that his government is arranging additional oil shipments to Nicaragua or selling arms to the Sandinista government. "Nicaragua does not need our arms. It is armed with its determination and its faith," Musavi said.

Analysts here regard the remarks from the White House as a new effort by the U.S. Administration to press Congress for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. The U.S. Congress agreed last October to withhold some 14 million dollars in covert aid to the rebels unless a request from President Reagan was made in last February and approved by both the House and the Senate.

CSO: 4000/105

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

PRC GREETES REAGAN, BUSH INAUGURATION--President Li Xiannian, Vice President Ulanhu, and Premier Zhao Ziyang have extended their congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush on their resumption of office. In their messages of greetings on Sunday, the Chinese leaders expressed the hope that in their second term relations between the two countries will develop further on the basis of the Sino-U.S. joint communiques and the traditional friendship between the two peoples will grow steadily. [Text] [Beijing International Service in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Jan 85 OW]

CHINESE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATED--[Report] U.S. Writers Congratulate Ba Jin on the Success of the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association"] On 9 January Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and the China Pen Association, received a cable from Norman Mailer, president of the American Pen Association and novelist, and 14 other well-known writers and poets who, on behalf of the 2,000 writers of the American Pen Association, congratulated him on the success of the Chinese Writers' Congress. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 4 HK]

U.S. FOOD AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The United States will provide Mozambique with 40,000 tons of maize under an urgent food aid agreement signed by the two countries here Wednesday. The maize will be shipped to Mozambique in March, with another 70,000 tons due by next September, in line with an agreement signed by visiting U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Wisner and Mozambican Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso. Wisner, who arrived here on January 21 for a five-day stay in Mozambique, held talks with Mozambican leaders on the security of southern Africa, the internal situation in Mozambique and bilateral relations. It is reported that the Netherlands has recently decided to abolish all interest for loans it made to Mozambique in 1983, 1984 and the first half of this year. The Netherlands has granted 60 million U.S. dollars to Mozambique as well as a loan to 50 million U.S. dollars since Mozambican independence. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

U.S. AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS--Washington, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar said yesterday Congress "will probably not continue to fund" aid to the anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua. Speaking to the National Press Club, Lugar pointed out that this

aid "would be very close to declaring war, and there's no consensus in the (American) public for that." The Republican-controlled Senate has generally supported the request by the U.S. Administration for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. However, it joined the House of Representatives late last year in voting to suspend aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until another vote is taken after February 28 this year. There is indication that the administration will ask the Congress to lift that ban. Lugar's assessment yesterday is the latest of a series of signals to the Reagan administration from both Republican and Democratic congressmen that an expected request for new aid might hit snags in the 99th Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

INDIAN SPECIALIST ON SPACE SHUTTLE--New Delhi, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--India has accepted Washington's offer to send an Indian specialist on board the NASA space shuttle in connection with the flight of Indian satellite INSAT ONE-C in 1986. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in a reply in parliament said a plan for sending an Indian specialist is proceeding on the assumption that the Indian specialist's primary function will be to serve as an advisor-cum-observer during the checkout and deployment of INSAT-1C, and that he will also carry out certain scientific experiments in the fields of earth observation and life sciences. Rajiv said that his government decided that the Indian specialist will be an engineer/scientist. The selection is underway and is expected to be completed by July this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS YAO YILIN--Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this afternoon a delegation from the young presidents' organization of the United States. The young presidents' organization, a non-profit educational organization, was founded in 1950. Those who become president of a corporation before 40 years old can join the organization. The purpose of the delegation's China tour is to acquaint itself with the current situation of China and explore possible ways for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation. During the two-hour meeting in the Great Hall of the People, Yao answered questions raised by John J. Lee, leader of the delegation, and other delegation members of China's energy and communication development, its policy of opening to the outside world as well as the prospects for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2222 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/105

SOVIET UNION

USSR'S IZVESTIYA WARNS U.S. ON 'STAR WARS' PLAN

OW250814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA today vehemently attacked the U.S. "Star War" plan and warned that the Soviet Union will take "necessary measures" and not merely wait for the results of U.S. space weapon trials.

In Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday defended his "Star War" plan, alleging that it would "hasten the day when we would eliminate nuclear weapons." He said, "All we want to do right now, all we're asking is research. And when the time comes that research leads to the development of a weapon, we're willing to meet and discuss deployment."

In an editorial, the newspaper said that when one side establishes a huge anti-missile system, the other side will "be forced to expand its strategic potential, through increasing its offensive forces, or its defensive forces as a supplement to the offensive forces," and thus "considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war."

The newspaper said that even with new U.S. weapons in outer space, the United States will still be unable to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The establishment of an anti-missile system by the United States, the newspaper warned, would move the world a step closer to the brink of nuclear war.

The article reaffirmed the Soviet position that it is impossible to solve the nuclear armaments problem without first prohibiting space weapon trials.

"The settlement of the issue of the demilitarization of outer space will open the road to greatly reducing and finally eliminating nuclear weapons," the newspaper said.

The editorial concluded that although the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will not be easy, the Soviet Union is nevertheless determined to carry through with them and hopes that the United States will do the same.

CSO: 4000/106

SOVIET UNION

USSR'S ZAGLADIN ON MARCH U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

OW270742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan (XINHUA)--A senior Soviet Communist Party official said today that the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks scheduled for 12 March like other negotiations, should be based on a compromise or a settlement that both sides can accept.

Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, said in a television speech that negotiations based on the sacrifice of the interests of another country is not genuine and that the Soviet Union only agrees to equal negotiations which take into account the interests of all sides. [sentence as received]

He stressed that if the talks succeed, there will be neither winners nor losers, adding that all sides will be benefited.

The Soviet Union, he continued, hopes for a slowdown of arms race so as to save money for peaceful use. Zagladin agreed that the Soviet Union and the United States share chief responsibility for bringing about peace. But he noted the responsibility largely lies with the United States.

He also hoped that the U.S. allies in Western Europe will approve demilitarization of outer space and reduction of nuclear armament.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union today announced the lineup of its delegation to the 12 March U.S.-Soviet talks. The delegation will be led by Viktor Karpov.

CSO: 4000/106

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET WRITERS CONGRATULATE BA JIN--The Council of the Soviet Writers Association sent a message to Comrade Ba Jin on 14 January, congratulating him on being elected chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. The message is as follows: "Respected Comrade Ba Jin: On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Writers Association, please accept our congratulations. May you, Comrade Ba Jin, have further successes in creation, have the best of health, and have personal happiness!" [Text] [Report: "Council of Soviet Writers Association Congratulates Ba Jin on Election as Chairman of Chinese Writers Association"] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 3 HK]

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

U.S. SUBMARINE'S YOKOSUKA 'CALL'--Tokyo, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--The U.S. nuclear submarine "La Jolla" fitted with Tomahawk cruise missiles sailed into the naval base in the Japanese port city of Yokosuka Monday afternoon, according to press reports here today. The U.S. Navy sources declined to confirm if the Tomahawk missiles carried any nuclear warheads. "La Jolla" is one of the four U.S. nuclear submarines armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles as announced by the U.S. Naval authorities in February last year. It was commissioned in 1981 and switched to the U.S. Pacific Fleet in 1983 from the Atlantic Fleet. Dozens of Japanese anti-nuclear organizations strongly protested the call of the U.S. nuclear submarine. Some of the organizations delivered protesting documents to the U.S. naval base. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 29 Jan 85 OW]

KIM IL-SONG, SIHANOUK TALKS--Pyongyang, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Korean President Kim Il-song and his Democratic Kampuchean counterpart Samdech Norodom Sihanouk held talks here today in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere," according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA). On a separate occasion today, the Korean president arranged a banquet in honor of Sihanouk, his wife and entourage who arrived here yesterday. On hand at the banquet were Korean Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and his wife and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his wife. Sam San, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Korea, was also present during both the talks and the banquet. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 11 Jan 85 OW]--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Korean leader Kim Il-song met here today with Democratic Kampuchea President Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported. After the meeting, Kim Il-song gave a luncheon in honor of the Kampuchean visitors. The two leaders had held two rounds of talks since Sihanouk arrived here on January 10. It is reported that Sihanouk is going to Beijing soon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 21 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/105

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SINO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS--Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said: Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea has deteriorated Sino-Vietnamese relations. Wu Xueqian is in Singapore for a visit. He told reporters on Tuesday that if Vietnam changes its policy of aggression and pulls its troops out of Kampuchea completely, Sino-Vietnamese relations could be improved. The foreign minister said: Vietnam has not drawn a lesson from past experience, and China reserves its right to give Vietnam another lesson if it continues its provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. [Text] [Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Jan 85 OW]

SIHANOUK WELCOMED--Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk arrived here from Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by train this morning. Greeting them at the railway station were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Chan Youran, Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha and diplomatic envoys of other countries here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

CAMBODIAN ARMY, SRV ENCOUNTERS--Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) inflicted heavy losses on a Vietnamese regiment in Pursat Province on January 19 and 20, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The radio also said that the DKNA killed 77 Vietnamese soldiers the following day during Vietnamese counterattacks on the DKNA camps. Last Friday, DKNA soldiers ambushed and destroyed five military vehicles which had been dispatched to reinforce the Vietnamese regiment. In other fighting, the radio reported that DKNA soldiers in Battambang Province killed 56 Vietnamese and captured five villages. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

HONG KONG NUCLEAR INVESTMENT GROUP--Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met with Kadoorie, chairman of the China Light and Power Co of Hong Kong, and the delegation from the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Co, Ltd, led by him, this morning in the Great Hall of the People. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, was among those present on the occasion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0246 GMT 19 Jan 85 OW]

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA, ARGENTINA TO WORK FOR BETTER TIES

OW241949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Indian President Zail Singh and the visiting Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today pledged to promote close ties between India and Argentina and work together for relaxing international tension.

In their speeches at the banquet in honor of the Argentine president, both Zail Singh and Raul Alfonsin spoke of their position on the major global issues.

Zail Singh reiterated India's hope that the Indian Ocean would become a zone of peace. He also appreciated Argentina's concern over the possibility of militarization of the South Atlantic.

He expressed the hope that a peaceful solution would be found to "remove the remaining relics of the colonial era from your region." He apparently referred to the Malvinas issue.

While both countries are members of the non-aligned movement, Alfonsin said, no one should be surprised at the "backing" India gave in the last UN General Assembly "to our peaceful campaign to regain Argentine sovereignty in the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands."

He mentioned the dedication of his country to achieve closer integration and cooperation among Latin American nations. This would surely contribute to world peace and cooperation, he said.

Zail Singh said, India has endeavored to create an area of peace, friendship and cooperation. "We have extended full support to South Asian regional cooperation and hope that it will lead to closer links among the peoples of the area."

Both presidents also referred to the agreements signed today for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and expressed their confidence that they would create closer relations between their peoples.

CSO: 4000/106

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S ZIA ON SOLUTION TO AFGHAN PROBLEM

OW271236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq stated that the answer to the Afghanistan problem lies in the political and not the military plane.

In a press interview published here today, Ziaul Haq said that it is his hope that the fourth round of Geneva indirect talks in April would pave the way for some progress in seeking a settlement of this problem on the political plane.

Zia said, Afghan violations of Pakistan territories, "are signs of unfriendliness towards Pakistan, and Pakistan reserves the right to react in an appropriate manner." He said these are the efforts of the Soviet Union and the Afghan authorities to make Pakistan accept the regime in Kabul, and thus talk to them on their terms, push the Afghan refugees back. "Pakistan will never do this," he reaffirmed.

Zia dismissed as "totally incorrect" the accusation that Pakistan is acting as a conduit for arms supplies to the Afghan freedom fighters. "But Pakistan will continue to help refugees on our soil on humanitarian ground," he said.

CSO: 4000/106

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INTENSE FIGHTING EXPECTED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW311650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Islamabad, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Intense fighting is expected to take place on the Afghan battlefields this winter as the Soviet Union has dispatched fresh reinforcements to Afghanistan while the guerrillas have intensified their activities.

Soviet troops are being reinforced particularly along the Afghan-Pakistan border in a bid to block the routes leading to Pakistan, according to reports reaching here today.

Hundreds of Soviet-Karmal personnel carriers and military trucks were moving late this month from Kabul towards the eastern border provinces of Nangarhar and Paktia, the reports said.

A total of 10,000 fresh Soviet reinforcements are being deployed in Paktika, another eastern border province.

At the same time, 20,000 Soviet troops are being stationed in Badakhshan and Kunar Provinces to keep a watch on the Afghan-Pakistan border in the northeast.

The Afghan guerrillas have on the other hand intensified their operations in various parts of the country.

On 16 January, guerrillas attacked the Presidential Palace in Kabul, damaging the outer portion of the palace building and killing several people, including three relatives of Babrak Karmal. Karmal was reported to have moved to a secret place under the escort of Soviet troops.

On 23 January, different guerrilla units joined in a raid on the 18th Regiment of the Karmal troops in the Chamkani District, Paktia Province. They hit enemy barracks, ammunition depots and a meeting hall of Soviet advisers.

CSO: 4000/106

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN ACCUSES AFGHANISTAN OF VIOLATIONS--United Nations, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistan has accused Afghanistan of violating its airspace and territory on 21 and 22 January. In a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, which was circulated as a General Assembly document today, Pakistani representative Shah-Nawaz said that on both 21 and 22 January, two Afghan aircraft intruded into Pakistani airspace in the Arandu area. During the first intrusion the planes dropped two bombs which fell 500 yards inside Pakistani territory one kilometer southeast of Arandu, and in the second instance two bombs were dropped one kilometer south of Arandu, Shah-Nawaz said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/106

WESTERN EUROPE

HUANG HUA HEADS FOR MEETING OF FORMER LEADERS

OW141754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Huang Hua left here tonight to attend a meeting of the policy board of the Interaction Council of Former Heads of Government in Barcelona, Spain.

Huang, a former Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, was seen off at the airport by NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng and Jose Matres Manso, interim charge d'affairs at the Spanish Embassy in Beijing.

The Barcelona meeting will be held from 16-18 January.

The council is made up of former heads of government who meet at irregular intervals to discuss issues including the relaxation of international tensions, North-South relations and the revitalization of the world economy. It will develop proposals, and suggest ways for governments and international organizations to implement them.

The council currently has 26 members, and is chaired by former United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

CSO: 4000/106

WESTERN EUROPE

DENG XIAOPING, HU YAO BANG PRAISE SHAPIRO

OW181524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 18 Jan 85

["Beijing Reception Marks British Expert Michael Shapiro's Birthday"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--General Secretary Hu Yaobang today joined more than 160 people at a reception marking the 35th anniversary of the arrival in China and the 75th birthday of Michael Shapiro, a British expert working with XINHUA.

Shapiro, who joined the British Communist Party in the early 1930's, came to China in 1950 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. He has since devoted himself to the Chinese people's cause of revolution and construction.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, today sent a message of greeting to Michael Shapiro on his birthday.

Deng Xiaoping praised Shapiro for his valuable contributions in joining the Chinese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, in publicizing socialist China, in working to develop and improve XINHUA News Agency's overseas services and in raising the quality of the English edition of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong."

Deng described Shapiro as "a faithful and unyielding internationalist fighter and a long-tested sincere friend of the Chinese people."

A basket of flowers was presented to Shapiro by Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference.

Speaking on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the Chinese Government, Hu Yaobang wished Shapiro good health and a long life.

He said that Shapiro "dedicated the golden part of his life to the Chinese people, sharing weal and woe with them for a full 35 years."

"It is especially commendable that, despite the wrongs done to him during the ten-year 'cultural revolution,' he still places unswerving trust in our party. Such friendship cemented in trials and tribulations, I think, is the most lofty thing on earth which nothing else can replace."

In his speech, XINHUA News Agency Director-General Mu Qing recalled that in his youth Shapiro devoted himself to the British Workers' Movement and energetically fought for the emancipation of the proletariat. He made great contributions to the struggle against Hitlerite fascism.

Shapiro arrived in China in January 1950, when People's China has just been founded.

"The Korean War broke out scarcely a year after Comrade Shapiro's arrival in China. To support the just cause of the Chinese and Korean peoples in resisting aggression and defending their motherlands, Comrade Shapiro went to the battlefield at great risk to his life and in face of hardship and danger. Using his pen as a weapon, he performed great services to the victory of the war to resist U.S. aggressor and aid Korea as well as to world peace.

"In time of peace, Comrade Shapiro has always studied and worked assiduously, devoting all his energies to XINHUA News Agency's overseas news services," Mu said.

Shapiro participated in polishing and finalizing the English edition of volumes 2-4 of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong."

"Comrade Shapiro suffered tremendous physical and mental injuries during the ten years of catastrophe. In spite of all this, he has never wavered in his trust of the Chinese Communist Party and his love for the Chinese people," Mu said.

Shapiro's wife Liu Jinghe read out Shapiro's written speech at the reception. He thanked the CPC Central Committee, his colleagues and friends for taking good care of him and helping to save his life. "It is you who have given me strength and confidence, and a new lease on life," he said.

"I am 75 now. But I still long to make even my small contribution to China, which is moving rapidly along the road of reform, to British-Chinese friendship, to world peace, and to the success of the people's cause," he added.

Prior to the reception, Hu Yaobang had a cordial talk with Shapiro and his family and asked about Shapiro's health and their life and work.

Present at the reception were leading officials of Chinese departments concerned and foreign experts working in a number of Chinese institutions.

CSO: 4000/106

WESTERN EUROPE

CHEN MUHUA LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, WESTERN EUROPE

OW191828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here this evening for visits to Romania, Italy, Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Chen, who is also a state councillor will sign a goods exchange and payment protocol for 1985 with the Romanian Government. She will also conclude a Sino-Italian agreement on the encouragement and protection of investment and attend the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation Between China and Federal Germany.

She is expected to discuss further expansion of economic cooperation and trade with leaders and entrepreneurs in the four countries.

Seeing her off at the airport were Wang Pinqing, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and diplomatic envoys of the four countries here.

CSO: 4000/106

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC TO SEND PARTY OFFICIALS TO PCF CONVENTION

OW291009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (KYODO)--China will send two senior party officials to a general convention of the Communist Party of France [PCF], to open 6 February, in another sign of the improving party-to-party relations between the two countries.

A spokesman for the International Liaison Department of the Communist Party of China announced Tuesday Ni Zhifu, a Politburo member, and Li Shuzheng, an alternate member of the Central Committee, will go to Paris at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Party.

It will be the first time for Chinese Communist Party delegates to attend the party convention of France since the two communist parties severed relations in 1965 following an ideological confrontation between Moscow and Beijing.

The two parties agreed to mend their ties in October 1982 when French communist leader Georges Marchais visited China and conferred with China's party chief Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders.

A Chinese party delegation visited France in 1983.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is also expected to send a delegation to France for the five-day party convention.

CSO: 4000/106

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SWEDEN'S PALME RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR--Stockholm, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said today that he is satisfied with the development of relations between Sweden and China. When receiving the new Chinese ambassador to Sweden, Wu Jiagan, Palme also expressed the hope that bilateral cooperation and exchanges in the fields of economy, trade and science and technology would be expanded. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 22 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/106

EASTERN EUROPE

CHINA, POLAND TO INCREASE BILATERAL TRADE

OW302000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--China and Poland will increase bilateral trade by 180 percent over 1984 to 1.3 billion Swiss francs (489.27 million U.S. dollars) in 1985, according to an agreement signed here today on goods exchange and payment.

The agreement was signed this morning by Chen Jie, representative of the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice-minister of foreign trade of Poland.

Bilateral trade between the two countries registered a big increase in the last several years and reached a record high in 1984.

Polish Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski met Chen Jie after the signing ceremony and expressed satisfaction over the development of trade and cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/106

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC REPRESENTATIVE TO REVIEW TAZARA RAILWAY BUILD BY CHINESE

OW131314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Special for Nairobi: "Measures Taken To Settle Operational Problems in Tazara Railway"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The just-ended Tazara (Tanzania-Zambia Railway) Council of Ministers meeting has made four important decisions towards finding a lasting solution to the operational problems that have beset Tazara Railway as a result of the lack of foreign exchange.

Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communication F. Chuula and Tanzanian Minister for Communication and Works J. Malecela declared here in a joint statement yesterday after the two-day meeting that the council agreed on use of local currencies for freight charge on either side of the border.

The council approved an increase in tariffs to take into account the devaluation of the two countries' currencies. Among other things, tariff on metals has gone up by 20 percent, passengers by 28.1 percent, livestock and other commodities by 21.8 percent.

The council appointed a committee of five--two members each from partner states and one from China to examine the operations of railway and recommend cost-savings measures.

CSO: 4000/106

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

LIBERIA'S DOE THANKS PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES FOR AID

OW182011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Monrovia, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Liberian head of state Samuel Doe today expressed the desire to increase cooperation and exchanges with traditional friends and other countries.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of the diplomatic corps here, Doe said that Liberia will endeavor to increase trade with friendly countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East, and encourage them to actively participate in the country's economic development projects.

He thanked some countries including China for their assistance to Liberia's development efforts.

Referring to African problems, Doe said that Africa will continue to experience economic difficulties due to the huge debt burden and falling commodity prices.

"This situation is compounded by a growing refugee population, estimated at over four million, and the incidence of famine and starvation, resulting from drought and other natural disasters," he said.

He accused the Pretoria regime of its wicked policy of apartheid and regretted South Africa's refusal to grant independence to Namibia in spite of the over-riding demands of the international community.

Doe expressed the hope that all nations, big or small, will make an honest re-assessment of the present international situation, and muster the political will to take hard decisions that will lead to genuine and lasting peace.

CSO; 4000/106

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT STEVENS WELCOMES PRC AMBASSADOR--Freetown, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--President Siaka Stevens of the Republic of Sierra Leone received Tian Ding, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, at the State House today. The president and the ambassador exchanged their views in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

MALAGASY LEADERS RECEIVE PRC ENVOY--Tananarive, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona respectively received the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Dai Ping here today. Economic and technological cooperation and trade between Madagascar and China were discussed by the president and the ambassador. The prime minister described cooperation between the two countries as fruitful. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

RONG YIREN RETURNS FROM AFRICA--Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and a NPC delegation he is leading, returned here this afternoon after a friendship visit to Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire. They were greeted at the airport by Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Chong and diplomatic envoys of the three countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 29 Jan 85 OW]

GUINEAN LEADERS RECEIVE CHINESE AMBASSADOR--President Vieira and First Vice President Correia of the Council of Revolution of Guinea-Bissau recently received Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Hu Jingrui separately and had warm and friendly conversations with him on the relations between the two countries and international issues. The two Guinean leaders enthusiastically evaluated the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau and hoped for further development of the relations. President Vieira said: The projects built with Chinese assistance in Guinea-Bissau are concrete, real, and visible. They have brought real economic benefits to the people of Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/436

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT ON POLICIES, TIES WITH PRC

OW180902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves said here today that the foreign policy of his government is to give priority first to Brazil's relations with other countries in Latin America and then to those with European and Middle East countries.

The president-elect expounded his government's foreign and domestic policies in an interview with reporters at the parliament building.

He said it is necessary to push forward the process of Latin American integration.

He pointed out that his government supports national self-determination in Central America and opposes interference in other country's internal affairs.

Asked about Brazil's relations with China, he pointed out that "we are striving to deepen our understanding of China."

On Brazil's Foreign debt of 100 billion U.S. dollars, he said that the debt will be repaid because it is a matter of honor of the state. But he stressed that the issue should be settled through negotiations.

On domestic affairs, he said that his government will carry out a policy of austerity and will take measures to curb inflation.

CSO: 4000/105

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

PRC CONSULATE IN CANADA OPENS--["Reception Marks Opening of Chinese Consulate General in Toronto (by Zhao Zhongqiang)"]--XINHUA headline--Toronto, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Consul-General Xia Zhongcheng held a reception here today to mark the opening of the Chinese Consulate in the city. Among the 600 guests were leading officials of the Province of Ontario and the city of Toronto, and representatives of the local Chinese community. Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and diplomats here from various countries were also present. Ambassador Yu and the Energy Minister of Ontario, Norman Sterling, spoke at the reception. They both remarked that relations in various spheres between China and Canada would certainly be further developed. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

BARBADOS P.M., AMBASSADOR MEETING--["Barbados Relations With China Important says Prime Minister"]--XINHUA headline--Bridgetown, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Barbados Prime Minister John Adams, meeting the Chinese ambassador here today, described his country's relations with China as strong and important. In a cordial conversation with Ambassador Li Jie, Adams said that Barbados has consistently desired to develop relations with China. The Chinese ambassador said that Barbados was the first country in the Eastern Caribbean that recognized and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. "The Chinese people," he added, "have special sentiments toward the people of Barbados." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 1 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/105

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 1

/Article by correspondent Xian Liting /0752 4539 0080/: "Regular Institutions of Higher Learning in Our Country Provide the State with More Than 4 Million Graduates"/

/Text/ In the 35 years since the founding of our nation, regular institutions of higher learning in our country have been progressing at a faster pace. The number of enrolled university and junior college students has reached 1.38 million, the highest level in history. Since the founding of our nation, these schools have provided the state with 4.11 million graduates from both regular and professional institutions of higher learning, thereby making tremendous contributions to national construction.

There were very few institutions of higher learning in old China. In the 36 years prior to Liberation, only 210,000 university graduates were cultivated. Since the founding of New China, a basic reform of the old educational system has been carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the people's government. Great efforts have been made to build new institutions of higher learning in accordance with the needs in national economic construction and social development. As a result, the scale of regular institutions of higher learning has been continually expanding. In 1965, there was a total of 434 regular institutions of higher learning throughout the country, 1.1 times the 205 in 1949. The number of enrolled university and junior college students reached 674,000, which was 4.7 times the 117,000 in 1949. During the 10-year turmoil from 1966 to 1976, because educational undertakings were seriously damaged, not only did regular institutions of higher learning not develop, but the enrollment of new students was also suspended for as long as 4 years. Some of the schools were moved, merged or dissolved. The vitality of educational undertakings in our country was then seriously sapped. In 1976, there was only a total of 392 regular institutions of higher learning, 42 less than in 1965. The number of enrolled university and junior college students was 565,000, which was 109,000 less than in 1965. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has entered into a new era of development in which regular institutions of higher learning have been rehabilitated and developed at a faster pace. In 1983, the total number of regular institutions of higher learning throughout the country reached 805, which was more than double that of 1976 and nearly

3 times that of 1949. The number of enrolled university and junior college students was 1.207 million, which was 2.1 times the number of 1976 and more than 9 times that of 1949. In 1984, regular institutions of higher learning admitted more than 460,000 university and junior college students and the total number of students enrolled reached 1.38 million. Both of these numbers reached the highest level in the history of our country. Since the founding of our nation, regular institutions of higher learning have cultivated 4.11 million graduates from both regular and professional institutions of higher learning for the state, 19.5 times the total number of these graduates in the 36 years of old China prior to Liberation.

In old China, not only were the number and scale of regular institutions of higher learning small, but the distribution of these schools was also irrational. Most schools were concentrated in coastal areas and big cities. There were very few schools in the hinterland, frontier regions and areas of minority nationalities. Since Liberation, the party and the people's government have paid special attention to building institutions of higher learning in these areas. As a result of efforts made in the past 35 years, the situation of the irrational distribution of schools has been basically turned around to a rational distribution. In 1949, there were no regular institutions of higher learning in Qinghai Province and the three autonomous regions of Tibet, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. In 1983, there were 29 regular institutions of higher learning in the 4 provinces and autonomous regions mentioned above and the number of students enrolled in universities and junior colleges reached more than 32,100. Of these schools, 3 were in Tibet and the enrollment was more than 1,300; 6 were in Qinghai and the enrollment was more than 4,800; 6 were in Ningxia and the enrollment was more than 5,000; and 14 were in Inner Mongolia and the enrollment was more than 21,000. In 1949, there was only 1 school of higher learning in Xinjiang and there were only 363 students enrolled in regular and professional courses. In 1983, there was a total of 13 institutions of higher learning and the enrollment increased to more than 16,400, which were, respectively, 12 and 44 times the figures of 1949. Some of the inland provinces in which there were very few institutions of higher learning prior to Liberation have also made a rapid progress after Liberation. For instance, in 1949 there were only 7 regular institutions of higher learning in the 4 provinces of Henan, Hunan, Anhui and Shanxi and the enrollment of university and junior college students was only a little more than 5,000. In 1983, there was a total of 104 institutions of higher learning, which was 14.2 times that of 1949, and the number of students enrolled in universities and junior colleges was 175,000, which was 34 times that of 1949.

Along with the developments made in more than 30 years, a relatively complete system of branches of learning and professional curricula adequate to meet with the needs of the country has initially been set up in regular institutions of higher learning in our country. According to statistics, of the 805 regular institutions of higher learning which were already in existence in 1983, 36 are comprehensive universities, 215 are colleges of science and engineering, 56 are colleges of agriculture, 11 are colleges of forestry, 111 are general medical colleges, 210 are normal colleges, 10 are language colleges, 44 are colleges of finance and economics, 10 are colleges of political science and law, 13 are colleges of physical education, 27 are colleges of arts, 10 are

colleges of ethnology and 52 are short-term vocational universities. In view of the fact that people equipped with with professional skills of one kind or another are needed along with both economic construction and social development, professional curricula have also been developed considerably in regular institutions of higher learning.

9560

CSO: 4005/212

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH LEAGUE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON GRASSROOTS WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 84 p 1

/Commentary: "Grasp 'Two Adaptations,' Enliven Grassroots Work"

/Text/ It was clearly put forward at the National Conference on the Grassroots Work of the Communist Youth League that the reform of the grassroots work of the league is an urgent task of the league as a whole.

We are now faced with a situation of an overall reform. In this reform, the Communist Youth League shoulders two tasks: on the one hand, it has to lead the youngsters to throw themselves enthusiastically into the mighty current of reform to become promoters of progress in reform; on the other hand, it has to expand its sphere of activity, enrich the contents and improve its methods of work and do a good job in building itself with the spirit of creating the new in order to probe a new path of the league that is adaptable to the needs of reform and to the characteristics of youth. To sum up, it has to throw itself into an economic reform in order to realize its own reform. The grassroots organizations of the league constitute the foundation of the Communist Youth League. The role which the grassroots organizations play occupies a decisive position. Only through the fruitful work of the more than 2.5 million grassroots organizations on all fronts, which spread all over the cities and towns throughout the country, can the Communist Youth League accomplish its own glorious task of reform. However, judged by the present condition of grassroots work, no matter whether it is the guiding ideology or the contents of activity or whether it is the mode of thinking or the setting up of organizations, they, in many respects, are not adaptable to the situation of reform and, in varying degrees, delay the progress of the whole league. For this reason, the reform of the grassroots work of the league has already become a pressing matter of the moment throughout the country.

In carrying out the reform of the grassroots work of the league, it is necessary to grasp firmly the "two adaptations," which means adapting to the economic development and to the characteristics of the youth. These "two adaptations" are the two "cornerstones" of the work of the Communist Youth League during the period of socialist construction. Only by gaining a foothold on these two "adaptations" can success occur in the reform of the grassroots work of the league.

In order to do a good job in the "two adaptations," it is necessary to concentrate our efforts to find out the "linking point" of these two. For instance, youths are needed in the economic reform to serve as pathbreakers and pioneers because youth has a vast reservoir of enthusiasm for reform. Both economic reform and the technological revolution have set even higher demands on youth in both the cultural and the technical aspects because youth also has a strong thirst for knowledge. Economic reform has helped the youth to accelerate the pace of their work and at the same time it needs to regain its strength and energy as soon as possible after work and hope to come into more contact with people in society and so forth.

All this should become the basis for the league organizations to make decisions on the contents of their activities. When a correct "linking point" is found, their activities will become meaningful, which not only will be supported by the leadership but will also be liked by the youth. Our economic construction is undergoing continued progress and the characteristics of the youth will also change in line with the transformation of the mode of production and the way of life in society. For instance, the youth of our times is paying more attention to culture and knowledge than has the youth of any time in the past and youths are more in need of improving technical skills in production and their ability to make themselves rich. As reform becomes increasingly extensive, youths are likely to have a new understanding of and to set new demands on such questions as how they should grow to maturity and develop themselves or what kind of time concept and what rhythm of life or what kind of interests or likes they should have. In their way of life, such questions as how should they, after all, eat, live and dress or whether it is still necessary to publicize the ideas of "living frugally" and "new in first 3 years, old in another 3 years, and sewing and mending in still other 3 years" or whether "earning and spending easily are part of the lifestyle of the capitalist class" and so forth have now become the topics which youth is pondering. The grassroots organizations of the league can truly achieve the target of the "two adaptations" only by conscientious study of these changes and taking appropriate measures to improve their work.

A close link between the league's work and the economic development and characteristics of youth will definitely bring new vigor to the league organizations. If we can truly achieve the goal of the "two adaptations," we certainly can open a new prospect in a variety of color in the grassroots work. The Communist Youth League will thus be able to live up to the expectations of the party and the people and to make due contributions in the great course of socialist modernization and construction.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 30 Oct 84 p 1

/Article by Rong Zhuo /2837 5398/: "Business Administration Education in Institutions of Higher Learning Develops Rapidly in China"

/Text/ The reporter learned from relevant sources that from the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee until now, there has been a rapid development of business administration education in the institutions of higher learning in our country. The situation of the very poor foundation for cultivating qualified personnel in this respect has started to show a change. At present, there is an enrollment of more than 70,000 university and junior college students majoring in business administration, a number which makes up 6.3 percent of the total number of students throughout the country and is an increase of 2.9 times that of 1978.

For a long time, owing to the influence of the "leftist" ideology and to the fact that business administration work has been overlooked, the cultivation of personnel specializing in business administration was not put in a deserved position. A prevalent concept regards the leadership of the party and the government along with the technical personnel as sufficient for carrying out economic construction. In the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution, great successes were achieved in educational undertakings. In 1966, the total number of students enrolled in institutions of higher learning throughout the country exceeded 530,000, an increase of 3.6 times that of 1949, of which the number of engineering students increased 6.7 times, thus making up 43.9 percent of the total. The proportion of students majoring in business administration, however, dropped from 16.6 percent in 1949 to 2.9 percent in 1966. What attracted the most attention was that the total number of students enrolled was even less than that of 1949. In 1949, there were 19,000 students, while in 1966 the number was only 15,000. Moreover, there were very few students receiving professional training. During the 10-year calamity, education in business administration again encountered a devastating blow. In 1970, only 2 schools of finance and economics were left and there was an enrollment of only 90 students, or 0.2 percent of the total number of students throughout the country. In 1972, there were only 29 university graduates majoring in finance and economics in a country of such a big size. This very unusual phenomenon has resulted in a situation in which there is an extreme shortage of people with professional skills in the departments of trade and finance and the affiliated

organizations and in which there are only a few cadres in industrial and mining enterprises who specialize in business administration. Because they are seriously aging and because the decrease cannot be made up by the newly-replenished manpower, the national economy has been seriously impeded.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, educational undertakings of business administration have been resurrected and developed. According to statistics as of July 1984, the state has reinstated and established 44 institutions of higher learning specializing in finance and economics. Special courses on business administration have been set up in 27 comprehensive universities. A total of 85 special courses on administrative projects have been set up in 73 engineering schools of higher learning and 5 engineering universities among them have even established colleges of (economic) administration. At present, there are 32 colleges of economic administration for cadres which are run by the relevant ministries and commissions of the central government and by the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Many of the special courses were created to adapt to the development of the national economy based on experiences gained in practice. Educational undertakings of business administration which were on the verge of death in the past have at least been able to follow the road on which a healthy development and a continued improvement will be seen.

However, it is still a very arduous task basically to alter the situation in which the proportion of cadres who specialize in business administration in the various departments of the national economy is still too low. From quantity to quality, the cadre ranks of business administration are far from being able to meet with the needs in opening up new prospects. In 1983, there were more than 13,000 university students majoring in business administration. This was the year with the largest number of graduates who have majored in business administration since 1949. However, this number could only supply around 17 percent of the needs throughout the country. In 1984, it supplied only 19 percent of the total needs.

The experiences and lessons in the past 35 years have proved that the cultivation of people with professional skills in business administration is closely bound up with the development of the national economy. "Building up a mammoth force of socialist cadres of business administration" is a pressing task which has been put before us by the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In the cultivation of people with professional skills in business administration, it is necessary not only to expand its scale but also to reform the forms of cultivation and the contents of teaching.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRANSFORMATION OF LABOR REFORM WORK ADVOCATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 2 Nov 84 p 1

/Article by Chen Zexian /7115 3419 2009/: "Uphold the Principle of 'Reform First, Production Second' To Promote the Transformation of Labor Reform Work"

/Text/ In China today, the tide of reform is in the ascendant and the transformation of labor reform work also is imperative. In the new situation, should the principle "reform first, production second" which has long been practiced in labor reform work in our country be upheld? How can it be upheld? This is the question for which we must first find an answer in order to do the labor reform work well. This article will discuss some of our views on this question.

1. In Labor Reform Work, We Must Uphold the Principle of "Reform First, Production Second" As We Did in the Past

This is decided by the nature and the tasks of organs responsible for labor reform work in our country. Art 2 of the Regulations Regarding Labor Reform of our country stipulates: "Labor reform organs of the People's Republic of China which serve as one of the instruments of the people's democratic dictatorship are organs to punish and reform all counterrevolutionary offenders and other criminals." Marxists believe that the state is the machine of violence of class domination. The chief components which constitute the machine of violence of this kind are institutions of coercion such as the army, the police, the courts and the jails. The work of labor reform organs in our country is to use and develop the function of the machine of violence of the jails under socialist conditions. Labor reform organs as special organs for carrying out punishments reflect the functions of the instrument of the people's democratic dictatorship through the implementation of the punishment and reform of criminals. The purpose of carrying out punishments against criminals is to reform them. "To be reformed, they must first undergo coercive methods and then they may enter the stage of awareness." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 1 p 272.) For this reason, Art 1 of the Regulations Regarding Labor Reform of our country stipulates that with regard to criminals, it is necessary to "force them to reform themselves through labor in order to become people of a new type." As Marx once said: "Physical labor is a powerful disinfectant to prevent all kinds of viruses in society," and it is "the only means to correct one's errors so as to make a fresh start." Therefore, productive labor is the means and measure to reform criminals and the reform of criminals is the purpose

and goal of productive labor. In general, to compare the purpose with the means, it is imperative that the purpose be primary. As early as the year 1956, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out clearly: "The principle of labor reform work is reform first, production second." Comrade Mao Zedong gave it his full endorsement: "To reform criminals through labor, production is the means and the main purpose is to reform" and "ideological reform is primary and production is only secondary." In 1964, the Party Central Committee approved and distributed the Report on the Sixth National Work Conference on Labor Reform" and further expounded the principle of "reform first, production second." Under the guidance of this principle, successes attracting worldwide attention have been achieved in the work of reforming criminals through labor carried out in our country. Under the new circumstances of today, the nature of the labor reform organs of our country remains unchanged. To transform criminals into people of a new type is still the goal of labor reform work. Therefore, the principle of "reform first, production second" is still the valid principle which we should continue to carry out in our country's labor reform work.

2. How Can the Principle of "Reform First, Production Second" Be Upheld in Reform?

Labor reform organs of our country not only are organs of dictatorship responsible for carrying out the punishment of criminals, they are also special enterprises of the national economy. Therefore, in carrying out the transformation of labor reform work, the improvement of the quality of the reform should be regarded as the basic purpose. At the same time, consideration must also be given to raising the economic results of enterprise production. Some labor reform units have already taken this as the point of departure to make a new breakthrough. Encouraging successes have been achieved in this regard. However, some comrades have felt that reform means carrying out the production responsibility system which is aimed at obtaining economic results. They think that reform work is "important when it is talked about, secondary when it is being carried out and undesirable when one is busy." Some other comrades think that labor reform units should not engage in contract responsibility system, or it will work against reform work itself. These views, which regard reform as in diametrical conflict with production, are all one-sided. In labor reform work, the political task of reforming criminals and the economic task of laboring for production exist in the same process of labor reform work. Therefore, they are mutually complementary and help each other forward. Any pure reform which has deviated from production or pure production which has ignored reform is not in conformity with the peculiar law of labor reform work and it also departs from the principle of "reform first, production second." For this reason, in the transformation of labor reform work, attention must be paid to the following few questions:

(1) In the implementation of the contract responsibility system, it is necessary to reflect the characteristics of labor reform enterprises but not simply to assess the economic target. It is necessary to regard the performance of criminals in reform and the quality of the cadres' work as important points of assessment in order to integrate production with reform to attain the goal of promoting both reform and production. For instance, some of the labor reform units have established the "reform work contract responsibility system"

at the time when the economic contract responsibility system was being implemented. Assessments have been carried out in accordance with performances in such areas as the extent to which a cadre policeman has implemented the policies, altered the public order or reformed the criminals, improved safety in production and completed production plans in an allround way. Rewards are given to those who have achieved successes in their work and punishments are carried out against those with poor records. Good results have thus been achieved.

(2) Since the implementation of the economic contract responsibility system, it is necessary for us to strengthen the ideological education for criminals and to prevent them from simply hankering after rewards and thereby ignoring ideological reform. We must lead them to treasure the results of the reform of themselves through labor and to foster the lifestyle of thrift and hard work and the sense of family and social responsibilities. Some labor reform units have done this work fairly well. Criminals have voluntarily sent savings from their rewards to their families or have donated to social welfare facilities or services. As a result, the criminals' family relations have been improved and the impact of labor reform work on society has been expanded. Labor reform work has thus won the solicitude and support of the criminals' family members and of society.

(3) Necessary punishments and control cannot be abolished. It is necessary to make full use of the weapon of the law to protect the normal order of reform and production. Criminals who resist reform or obstruct production must be punished in accordance with the law. Criminals who plead guilty and submit themselves to the law, enthusiastically accept reform and make efforts in productive work must be commended, rewarded or cited as it seems fit. Or a criminal's sentence may be mitigated or he may personally be released on parole so as to encourage criminals in custody to mend their ways.

(4) The management and administration of labor reform must be strengthened and the level of scientific and civilized management must be raised. The transformation of the structure of labor reform and production must be worked out in conformity with the necessity of jailing and reforming criminals and must be advantageous to rationalizing the structure of the national economy. We must go all out to launch technical training in various forms to promote the development of the intelligence and productive skills of criminals so as to create favorable conditions for criminals to obtain employment when they return to society after being released.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AS INDEPENDENT ENTITIES URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Sun Taolin [1327 7118 2651], Honorary President of Anwei University: "Institutions of Higher Learning Should be 'Independent Entities'"]

[Text] I completely agree with the article that was published in the second edition of the GUANGMING RIBAO on 23 August, entitled "Institutions of Higher Learning Should Be Independent of Every Department." In the reform of the management system for higher education, the institutions of higher learning under each department of the Central Committee should not only be "independent of every department," but those institutions that are under the department of education and each province, city and autonomous region should also be "independent entities."

In the past, institutions of higher learning were separately subordinate to the department of education, ministries and commissions under the Central Committee, and each province, city and autonomous region, all of which played active roles in developing higher education and training qualified personnel for socialist construction. This is affirmed. However, history has already advanced forward. Our nation is now making new breakthroughs in socialist construction and is facing the challenge of the world's new technological revolution. The management system for higher education that is in force is also the same as the management system for the economy prior to its restructuring. Under the influence of the guiding ideology of the "left," long-standing conventions have been formed that have tied up institutions of higher learning and have limited these institutions in bringing their enthusiasm into play. Already this does not suit the new situation's requirements for the training of qualified personnel.

I believe that the advantages of institutions of higher learning becoming "independent entities" would be gained in the following areas:

1. The potentialities of the institutions of higher learning can be fully tapped. It is my understanding that the largest number of new students that should be enrolled per year for one specialty is 90 to 120, but the present actual number of students enrolled per year is 50 to 60, some 20

or 30 students less [sic]. The number of teachers and facilities basically should not be increased. Only the number of student dormitories needs to be increased, and then the number of enrolled students can more than double. Now, because institutions of higher learning are under departments (including the education department), provinces and cities, these departments only require 20 or 30 people for each specialty. To increase the number to 50 or 60 will be considered excessive. Consequently, institutions of higher learning are forced to enroll students based on the need of the department whose jurisdiction they are under. If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities," the situation will be different. While ensuring that the enrollment plans stipulated by each department and commission and each province, city and autonomous region are implemented, educational institutions will also assume the task of training for the district, departments or units concerned the largest number of students for each specialty, or they will enroll day school students who pay tuition.

2. Various ways of training qualified personnel can be adopted. Recently, many districts and units placed ads in newspapers looking to "recruit good people" which illustrates the gravity of the shortage of qualified personnel. In order to resolve the difficulties of lacking qualified personnel, many districts and units are willing to pay the price to invest in the intellect. If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities," they will not be restricted by those conventions, but can contact the students directly.

3. Departmental and district bounds can be broken, there will be a division of labor and cooperation among the institutions, they can bring their own superiority into play and new specialties can be offered. At present, institutions of higher learning are classified under the "department system of ownership" and "district system of ownership." Over each doorway are the signs "large but all-inclusive" or "small but all-inclusive." Consequently, on the one hand the old specialties are repeatedly offered, while on the other hand there is a shortage of new specialties. If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities," they can break the bounds of departments and districts and promote the division of labor and cooperation among educational institutions. They can bring their own superiority into play, concentrate on their own programs, and fill in the gaps and offer new specialties based on information from the job market for qualified personnel. Therefore, this will be advantageous to coordinating the development of various undertakings.

4. The problem of the "same big pot" in institutions of higher learning can gradually be resolved. At present, when a student enters an institution of higher learning he has an "iron rice bowl." Both students and teachers can eat from the "same big pot," and it doesn't matter if the educational institutions are run well or not or if the students do well or not. Everyone has food to eat and everyone gets along. If institutions of higher learning become independent entities, there will be the issue of competition within and among those institutions. If you want your educational institution to exist and expand in order to make many contributions to the four modernizations, then it's best that you adopt all kinds of effective

measures and run your institution well by every possible means, otherwise, you will be eliminated by your competition.

If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities," then a responsibility system for the educational institution president will have to be instituted. Educational institutions must have autonomy, which includes authority in personnel matters, finances and operations. Authority in personnel matters should include the authority where the institution president appoints the vice-president and all of the administrative personnel and where that president can at any time dismiss incompetent personnel (including the vice-president). Authority in operations includes the offering of whatever speciality and the enrollment of how many students. Under the prerequisite of ensuring the completion of the state-assigned tasks (which includes the central and local authorities), educational institutions will have the complete authority to make decisions without interference. Whatever curriculum is offered for each specialty, the educational institutions will have the authority to make their own decisions and to set their own requirements. Authority in finances includes the allocation of funds to educational institutions in accordance with the stipulated standards after the state-assigned tasks are defined (a certain amount of yuan in funds per student in a capital construction area of a certain number of sq m) and contracting a unit for the completion of this large-scale task. As for the payment of salaries, this will be completely decided upon by the educational institutions in consultation with the state financial system. In this way these institutions will have the flexibility to maintain control, reduce outlays and handle more work, and organs of higher authorities will be troubled less and have their hands free to study major problems of a strategic nature.

If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities" and institute a responsibility system for the president, then the selection of an institution president will be extremely important. The selection should not be confined to candidates only from among the educational institutions, but should include those from throughout the province and the nation. Within the educational institutions administrative affairs committees will also have to be established which will develop democratic work styles and draw on collective wisdom in order to counteract the weakness of a president.

If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities" and institute a real but informal responsibility system for the institution president, then the party committee work of these institutions will have to be changed to that of ensuring supervision, and the work that should originally have been the responsibility of the president should be given back to that president. The principal task of the party committee is to manage the party well, to recruit and educate party members, and to guide those members in ensuring that administrative work is carried out. This is the key to running educational institutions well.

If institutions of higher learning become "independent entities," the state still could effectively manage those institutions. However, the patterns of that management will have to be changed. I believe that an institution

of higher learning management committee should be established based on the district, namely, composed of each province, city and autonomous region, that would be responsible for managing all of the institutions in the respective districts. This committee could be chaired by the provincial governor or secretary who is responsible for the higher education work, and specialists from the respective district would be invited to join the committee. Its tasks would be: (1) To select a suitable, qualified president. This president must be recommended by this committee and appointed by the provincial, municipal and autonomous region people's governments. (2) It would grant funds and check up on their use in accordance with the government-assigned tasks. (3) It would check up on the educational institutions' work and evaluate the results of running those institutions.

Instituting this type of management system, namely, where institutions of higher learning are "independent entities," is still unprecedented in a socialist state. Nevertheless, proceeding from the needs of our nation's socialist construction, I believe that instituting this type of system would conform to our nation's actual situation. It can bring about an advance in our nation's higher education, and it is an essential preparation that must be made for hailing the arrival of the new technological revolution.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG GUANGNIAN'S REPORT TO WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

HK181011 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 7

["Excerpts" of Article by Zhang Guangnian [1728 0342 1628]: "Socialist Literature Is Advancing With Broad Strides During the New Period--Report to the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association"--passages within slant-lines published in boldface]

[Text] New Phenomena and New Things in the Development of Literature in the New Period

Our socialist literature has taken on a brandnew feature of vigorous development unprecedented in history since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and has written a brilliant and colorful new chapter in the history of contemporary Chinese literature. The historic achievements of socialist literature in the new period have won the high evaluation of the party and the enthusiastic praise of the people, and have attracted the attention of progressive people throughout the world. What are the outstanding new phenomena and things in the development of socialist literature over the past 6 years which are worthy of our attention and careful consideration?

/First, the flesh-and-blood connection between literature and the feelings of the people and masses have unprecedentedly strengthened, and there has emerged a moving situation in which literature and the people are closely related, attracting each other and breathing the same breath./

Taking a bird's-eye view of the progress in the development of socialist literature in the new period over the past 6 years, we find what draws people's attention most is the flesh-and-blood connection between literature and the people formed in smashing the "gang of four" and in the historic struggle to eliminate its influence, and all the conditions of that connection, ever-deepening with the development of life. Here is hidden something which will play a lasting role in determining the prosperity or decline of the artistic life of our literature.

During this period of the vigorous development of literature in the new period, our party and people have exerted themselves in solving the problems of the

times. This has two major aspects: one is to emancipate the mind, to bring order out of chaos, to thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," to restore the Marxist-Leninist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and to cure the deep wounds of our country caused by the 10 years of turmoil; and the other is to continue to emancipate the mind, to be bent on reform, to implement the basic state policy of invigorating the economy at home and opening to the outside world, to go all out to develop social productive forces, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. All fields of work must serve the general goal of the "four modernizations." This is the strategic task drawn up by the party Central Committee and the task of the times, which millions of people are striving to fulfill by arduous struggle and concerted efforts. The mainstream of socialist literature in the new period has been somewhat sensitive and conscientious in giving expression to the two major topics of the times, that is, in giving expression to the most fundamental wishes and requirements of the people throughout the country.

/Second, a breakthrough is being made in the bondage of doctrinairism which has long existed, a colorful situation with the variety in subject matter, themes, characters, and style which has been long called for is beginning to take shape./

The overwhelming majority of excellent works of socialist literature in the new period have provided us with general aesthetic feelings, and the most outstanding is their "freshness." Fresh subject matter, fresh themes, fresh ways of expression, and fresh literary characters. Because new things continue to emerge, the variety we have called for years has initially been realized, namely, variety in subject matter, themes, characters and artistic style. All this symbolizes the emancipation of the artistic individuality of the writers, and a broadening of vision, and also explains that writers are working hard to give attention to the varied needs in the spiritual life of the people in the new period.

A breakthrough is being made in the forbidden areas of subject matter originally closed by hard and fast rules. And the new significance of source materials hidden by prejudice are being discovered.

What best gives expression to the brand new artistic features of socialist literature in the new period is the variety in the images of literary characters, and the truthfulness and profundity of their characterization. In our literature, there has already appeared a long portrait gallery made up of the images of various literary characters, and a large number of characters have been created with differing natures, which have a typical significance of varying degrees of profundity or understanding and which impress people deeply.

Under the influence of "leftism" in the past, the fight against abstract human nature developed into a fight against literary and artistic expression of concrete human nature in actual life, because of our doctrinaire and oversimplified attitude toward humanism [ren dao zhu yo 0086 6670 0031 5030] and human feelings. That situation has fundamentally changed in literature in

the new period in recent years. Having been tempered by the 10 years of turmoil, writers have combined their passion for revolutionary humanism, roused by their own experiences of tremendous historical pains, with their understanding of socialist democracy and the legal system, and have placed their concern for the development of Man's fate at the center of their literary creation. Displaying the richness and variety of the inner worlds of their characters, and describing the beauty of the human nature of the proletariat and the laboring people have become the artistic goals pursued by every excellent writer.

The tremendous changes in social life; the variety of literary subject matter and amplex of themes; the restoration of the fine traditions of classical Chinese and foreign literature, and of the revolutionary literature since the "May 4th Movement"; the increasingly thriving exchange in world literature; all these factors will inevitably bring about a revival in the method of writing in the socialist literature of the new period; basically, the creative method of revolutionary realism is adopted, such revolutionary realism regarding revolutionary romanticism as an important component part, and not in the least rejecting the independent existence and development of revolutionary romanticism and other schools of romanticism which are healthy, helpful, and harmless. In artistic method and style, we do have our preferences; however, what is preferred is not the totality.

/Third, the productive forces of literature and art have been liberated and the initiative and creative power of the writers have been unprecedentedly heightened. A large number of new writers has emerged in literature, the literary contingent, including veteran, middle-aged, and young writers is growing sturdily with each passing day, and a huge vigorous army of literature is beginning to take shape./

The revelation and inspiration of the movement to emancipate the mind, the important readjustment of the party's policy on literature and art, the improvement and strengthening of the leadership of the party over literature and art, the acknowledgement of and respect for the laws of art, all these factors mean that the minds of our writers were never so at ease as they are now, their initiative and creative power, their courage and sense of responsibility have been unprecedentedly strengthened. In the first place, our veteran writers who have stood long tests have restored their youth. A large number of excellent middle-aged writers are ideologically and artistically mature, with their creative vitality at its best; they are working hard at their writing, night and day, continuously dedicating to the readers their good works, which are profound in ideology and delicate in art, and they are the mainstay in the rank and file of literary creation. Attracting the people's attention likewise is the emergence of a large number of talented young writers. Like fresh water filling the long river of the socialist literary cause, they have splashed up vigorous new waves; they are like the rosy dawn in the east, foretelling the magnificent tomorrow of contemporary Chinese literature.

/Fourth, the prosperity of minority nationality literature has promoted the development of our multinational socialist literature; the development of the patriotic front in literature and art circles, the further unfolding of the exchange of Chinese and foreign literature; literary criticism, research, editing, publication, and translation work have made new contributions to the prosperity of literary creation and the training of new literary workers./

Of the 55 minority nationalities in our country, more than 40 now have writers or young writers of literature of their own nationalities. They each write in their own language; and over a hundred minority nationality writers have won prizes in the several national awards for literary creation, winning the acclaim of the literature and art circles and of readers.

In recent years, patriotic Hong Kong and Taiwan writers, poets, reporters, and other literary workers have represented the voice of local people and their aspirations for the unification of the motherland. Mutual understanding between our selves and the Hong Kong and Taiwan writers has grown deeper with each passing day, and our friendship has been promoted. The patriotic united front of the literature and art circles has further developed.

In recent years, a large number of important literary works since the "May 4th Movement" have been systematically sorted out and reprinted. The sorting out and research among the literary heritage of ancient China; the translation, introduction of, and research into contemporary literature of all countries are unprecedented in scope and rich results.

Speaking of the revival of literature in the new period and the emergence of a large number of new literature workers, we cannot forget the hard work of literary critics, writers of histories of literature, teachers of literature, editors, and publishers. Their merits should not pass unnoticed. In the movement to emancipate the mind among the literature and art circles, many literary critics, theorists, writers, and a large number of new forces in literary criticism have played a militant role, resolutely and courageously. They support enthusiastically and help with sincerity all new phenomena, new works, and new writers that have significance for the era in the progress of the development of literature; while taking up the task of sounding the alarm and analyzing the undercurrents and scum which are sometimes unavoidable in the course of great change.

Some New Experiences Worthy of Our Attention

We have described the new phenomena and things emerging in the course of development of socialist literature in the new period. Then what are the cause or conditions that have given rise to their emergence? And what can we see through these new phenomena and things that give expression to the essence of the literature movement in the new period and that concern the whole situation of the literature in the new period?

/First, concerning emancipation of the mind./

In the final analysis, the unprecedented situation of prosperity in socialist literature in the new period is the offspring of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and a component part of the brand new political situation initiated by the said third plenary session. The movement to emancipate the mind initiated and led by the party is an important motive force in the vigorous development of socialist literature in the new period. Once the key link of emancipating the mind is grasped, the whole situation of the socialist literature cause becomes lively. This is our basic experience in developing socialist literature and art over the past 6 years. It is also a pressing ideological task facing the literature and art circles at present.

The Central Committee has on many occasions pointed out that emancipation of the mind means primarily and chiefly that our cadres and masses should be emancipated from the bondage of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "leftist" errors in the period prior to it, and of the personality cult and the "two whatevers," and from the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies, so as to return to the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the fine tradition of starting from reality and seeking truth from facts, in order to understand the new situation and to solve new problems. It is precisely in this sense that emancipation of the mind has created extremely important subjective and objective conditions for the invigoration of literature in the new period.

The movement to emancipate the mind has brought about the emancipation of the minds of writers. Its development in the literature and art circles is realized through overcoming all kinds of resistance. A series of actions to bring order out of chaos and to clarify the very confused state of affairs has enabled Marxist ideas on literature and art to reoccupy the battleground of literature and art circles. Writers' minds are now at ease, their vision is broadened, and their spirits high, all this has created the most important subjective condition for the prosperity of literature and art. At the same time, writers' ability to understand life has greatly improved. Taking a general view of the nationwide movement to emancipate the mind, we find that it has spread from the economic base to all parts of the superstructure, involving all aspects of real social life; and taking an in-depth look, we find that it has dealt with the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the decade and more prior to it covering the whole history of "leftist" errors, from their coming into shape to their becoming worse. In the current movement to emancipate the mind, which is wide in scope and profound, the whole society is thinking actively, and independent thinking has become a good habit. Those writers who are particularly sensitive to social ideological trends have likewise greatly improved their ability to understanding life, to analyze society, and to explore and study history, and have acquired Marxist-Leninist political and ideological qualities which were so difficult to acquire in the past owing to many periods of rigid and rude remolding. This has become a most important subjective conditions for writers to accurately and profoundly express social life and the times.

Regarding the objective conditions, the movement to emancipate the mind has basically changed the dangerous situation of the social life of our country of being stagnant and even regressing during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and has brought about a new, vigorous situation in the socialist modernization of our country in which full-scale reconstruction is under way and the call for reform echoes in all fields. Such a great, colorful, and vigorous era will necessarily demand correspondingly great literary expression; while socialist literature will also obtain from this great era the most solid foundation in actual life, and draw from it inexhaustible source materials for literature and art. In short, the profound changes brought about by the movement to emancipate the mind have created the objective conditions for the prosperity of socialist literature in the new period. The excellent combination of the above-mentioned and two subjective conditions with such objective conditions has brought about the prosperity of literature in the new period. Many experienced writers say with feeling that their artistic life is derived from the historic changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Without the emancipation of the mind as the yeast, it would be impossible for our writers to ferment such mellow wine with the rich raw materials obtained from people's lives.

Under the new present situation of the vigorous development of reform in the economic system, with the cities as the key link, the task of emancipating the mind is still heavier. The plow of the reform of the economic structure will go deep into the accumulated layers of old ideas, old concepts, old psychology, and old habits in society, which will cause a universal shock in people's hearts. We should fully understand that whether on the entire ideological front or on the literature and art front, the brand new reality of the all-round reform of the economic system will present people with a series of new ideological problems.

The reform of the economic system will bring about important changes not only in people's economic life, but also in their way of life, ideological concepts, habits of thinking, and mental state. Helping the people to emancipate themselves from the old concepts which impede economic reform and social progress, and making itself a fine weapon to renovate people's ideas should be the pressing task for socialist literature in the new period at the present stage. If our writers are to work hard to make themselves become the ideological vanguard of the times, they must first realize the emancipation and renovation of their own ideology.

In order to make the movement to emancipate the mind develop healthily and smoothly, it is imperative to correctly understand and handle the ideological struggle on the two fronts of the literature and art field. The Central Committee has recently pointed out that, in work concerning leadership in implementing the literature and art policy, it is necessary to lay stress on overcoming and guarding against "leftist" influences. The instruction is entirely in conformity with the actual conditions of the literature and art circles. We must fully understand that "leftist" ideology is the root evil that once drove socialist literature and art into despair. Accumulated over more than 2 decades, in particular the ideological influences during the 10

years of turmoil, it cannot be eliminated and cleared up in a short period of time. The political dust it has stirred up has stuck to or sunk deep into some people's minds. Even some of us who have personally experienced the persecution of the ultraleftist line have been unconsciously affected by such "leftist" ideology to differing degrees. In estimating the current situation of literature and art as a whole, or in passing judgment on the ideological trends of some literary works, or in the ways and means of carrying out ideological struggle against some literary works or speeches which are not healthy, comparatively great deviation has sometimes occurred, resulting, against one's will, in some bad consequences. The problems also lies in the fact that when we are doing this, we believed, subjectively and in all sincerity, that all this was done to safeguard the party's principles and the interests of the revolution!

With regard to the erroneous trends that may possibly emerge in literature and are creation, literature and art theory, and other aspects, we should not at any time relax our vigilancy against the influence of decadent bourgeois ideas and the pernicious influence of feudal ideas. On the one hand, we should be bold and good at carrying out persuasive criticism and at giving guidance, and should overcome the state of being weak and powerless; on the other hand, we should guard against oversimplification and rudeness, labeling others at will. We should by no means allow the return of the erroneous practice of solving ideological problems among the people by "taking class struggle as the key link," "paving the way by mass criticism," and other methods of political movements!

/Second, concerning going deep into the reality of life./

The question of further emancipating the mind in literature and art circles is closely related to the question of writers going deep into the reality of life under the new situation. Only by obtaining nutrition from actual life will ideas gain vitality and vigor. New things and new people emerging in the great struggle of people's transformation of reality can most powerfully inspire the thinking of writers, pushing ahead the emancipation and renovation of their minds.

In Mao Zedong literature and art thought, the idea that life is the sole fountainhead of literature and art, and that writers and artists must go deep among the masses, is an expression of the objective law of the development of literature and art, as well as a truth which can stand the test of practice. We must persist in this truth, and develop it based on the revolutionary development of actual life and the practice of the movement of literature and art.

In reference to the question of going deep into the reality of life, it seems that now we should not stop at issuing general calls and advocacy, but should push ahead with this correct idea to suit the new situation, making it all the more rich and specific. Going deep into the reality of life, linking with the masses, and practice play the role of heightening subjective

understanding and ideological remolding. This is common to writers and to all other people. However, apart from this, the purpose of writers going deep into the reality of life has its own particular significance, which is to fulfill the requirement of "mastering the world artistically," in Marx' words. The artistic mastery of life and the world on the part of writers refers to writers' understanding of, familiarity with, and study and experience of man --the subject of life, the creator and bearer of life--based on writers' need to create artistic images and, in particular, typical images. The objects to be expressed by literature are chiefly people. It is through people (of course, these are people in society) in the main, in particular through the spiritual world of people, that actual life is expressed. In this sense, we might say that going deep into the reality of life is going deep into the human spiritual world, deep into the hearts of people. This is the major difference between writers and all other people in going deep into the reality of life.

Going deep into people's hearts in socialist construction and reform is the most important topic for writers in going deep into the reality of life. All kinds of requirements and measures for going deep into the reality of life should depend upon whether they are favorable and convenient to the writers in handling this topic. Here, not only should general attention be attached to the difference between writers of different artistic experiences, between their habits in adopting different literary forms and different means of creation when considering the different ways and methods of going deep into the reality of life. In short, concerning writers going deep into the reality of life, we should be no means go in for sending them away like a swarm of bees or stipulating rigid and unified rules and regulations, or going through it superficially, but should deal with specific problems specifically, and make careful arrangements with diversified channels and forms, and flexibility. Concerning specific problems in their life and work, some conditions should be created for their convenience. If these are taken care of, writers will vie to go among the masses for long, intermediate, or short terms, and new levels of going deep into the reality of life will appear on a voluntary basis.

In making arrangements for writers to go deep into the reality of life, we should take into consideration maintaining and bringing forward the advantages or characteristics of the original experience of the writers concerned; on this basis, we should help them broaden their vision of life and enrich their life experience. The arrangements should be favorable to writers in fulfilling their beloved plans for literary creation (which also meets the needs of the people), and to their forming and developing their artistic styles. We must believe that every writer who has a strong sense of social responsibility and a sense of the times will correctly readjust the relation between bringing forward his original advantages of life experience and obtaining fresh and new life experience, and will correctly readjust the relation between his own original plans for literary creation and the requirements of the people and social needs. As long as we genuinely respect and care for writers, and respect and study the laws of art, an upsurge of writers going deep into the reality of life will appear in accordance with the trend of the times and the needs of the people.

/Third, concerning freedom of literary creation./

The freedom of literary creation referred to implies two things. On the one hand, it implies providing social insurance for the free play of the creative talent of writers, which also means a bright and healthy political situation objectively taking shape to encourage and protect literary creation; on the other hand, it implies the freedom of writers' literary creative activities, which also means that subjectively, the writers will be able to achieve the spiritual leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom in fully mastering the object of portrayal. These two implications are different from, but related to, each other. With the freedom of literary creation provided by objective conditions, it will be possible for more and more writers to attain the subjective freedom of literary creation; conversely, or when writers attain the subjective freedom of literary creation will the freedom of literary creation provided by objective conditions be able to reap bumper harvests in literature.

Many of our comrades have avoided the idea freedom of literary creation, having been affected by the "leftist" ideological trend over a long period of time. And it seems that the mere mention of freedom of literary creation will make decadent bourgeois ideas run rampant. As a matter of fact, freedom of literary creation is included in the notions of Marxist aesthetics and socialist literature, which we should explain scientifically and with assurance. Just as socialism has brought the laboring people a freedom which is incomparable to the old society, socialist literature serving the people should also enjoy a freedom of literary creation incomparable to the old society; this is beyond doubt theoretically. However, in practice, the problem is sometimes solved well, but not so at other times. With the beginning of the new period, socialist literature and art are freed from all bondage and are given a free hand. Almost all the writers whose creative power is active and who have produced excellent literary works in the new period share the following experience: when they have peace of minds, are thinking actively, and have full confidence, they are able to be in the best competitive state in the drive for literary creation. But when they become nervous, anxious, and lacking in confidence for objective or subjective reasons, they find it very difficult to write. Freedom of literary creation is not something abstract. With regard to social conditions, it is a series of ideas and policies directly related to literature and art creation, and the appropriate expression of leadership in literature and art, together with the flexible handling of Marxism in conformity with general laws. Regarding our comrades involved in work in organization, literary criticism, and editing, they should create all necessary conditions to safeguard and develop writers' freedom of literary creation, which has been won with much difficulty; this should be our unconquerable resolution; and we must firmly correct any mistakes or deviations. Regarding writers, they should treasure and make full use of the favorable conditions created for them by the party and the people, work harder from their subjective will, and make themselves enter the realm of freedom of literary creation. A writer's freedom of literary creation will be brought into fullest and most efficient play only when he has a thorough understanding of the times he is living in, and of the lives, hopes and desires of the people; only when

his subjective burning passion for literary creation is drawn from the trends of the times, and is advancing with the same strides as the progress of history; and only when his works are able to truthfully depict the times and are understood and loved by the readers. But if a writer is divorced from the reality of life and from the people, his "freedom of literary creation" is only a kind of subjective, self-consoling, and insignificant "freedom." Such a "freedom" is, in fact, like getting oneself enmeshed in a web of one's own spinning.

/Fourth, the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thoughts contend./

The prosperity of socialist literature and the active atmosphere in literary criticism in the new period is the result of drawing a bitter lesson from the unchecked practice of "letting only one flower bloom" on the part of the "gang of four," and of our earnest implementation of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend" to bring forward democracy in [words indistinct] which is another experience which we should study seriously.

The principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is a long-term and fundamental one for our party to develop [words indistinct] of socialist science and culture. Here, two points are obvious: First! The aim is to serve the development of socialist science and culture and the general goal of building socialist spiritual civilization. The implementation of the "two hundred policy [several words indistinct] while giving up necessary ideological struggle, and tolerating decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie or any exploiting class turning rampant. But in assessing the class situation, this should be entirely different, in ways and methods, from the old way of "taking class struggle as the key link." Second, in reference to developing socialist science and culture, it is a long-term and basic principle, and there should be no doubt regarding it because of the existence and expression of decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and we should not stop implementing the principle under the pretext that there is interference and distortion of the principle from the right. This is not only because the implementation of the principle in question is most favorable to solving ideological problems among the people, but also because the principle is drawn [words indistinct] specific conditions and laws [words indistinct] and culture. The judgment of what is right or wrong in science as an art is a most complicated question [words indistinct] achieve, through the test of practice. Artistic creation and scientific research are delicate and complicated kinds of spiritual labor, which require the method of democratic discussion and free competition even more than ordinary ideological work, and which cannot stand oversimplified administrative means in their handling. Specific means are determined by specific objects. In reference to the realm of science and culture, the advocacy of the "two hundreds" policy is doubtless of peculiar importance.

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literature and art creation, and the appropriate expression of leadership in literature and art, together with the flexible handling of Marxism in conformity with general laws. Regarding our comrades involved in work in organization, literary criticism, and editing, they should create all necessary conditions to safeguard and develop writers' freedom of literary creation, which has been won with much difficulty; this should be our unconquerable resolution; and we must firmly correct any mistakes or deviations. Regarding writers, they should treasure and make full use of the favorable conditions created for them by the party and the people, work harder from their subjective will, and make themselves enter the realm of freedom of literary creation. A writer's freedom of literary creation will be brought into fullest and most efficient play only when he has a thorough understanding of the times he is living in, and of the lives, hopes and desires of the people; only when his subjective burning passion for literary creation is drawn from the trends of the times, and is advancing with the same strides as the progress of history; and only when his works are able to truthfully depict the times and are understood and loved by the readers. But if a writer is divorced from the reality of life and from the people, his "freedom of literary creation" is only a kind of subjective, self-consoling, and insignificant "freedom." Such a "freedom" is, in fact, like getting oneself enmeshed in a web of one's own spinning.

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The prosperity of socialist literature and the active atmosphere in literary criticism in the new period [several words indistinct] part of the "gang of four," and of our earnest implementation of the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend" to bring forward democracy in the realm of art. This is another experience which we should study seriously.

The principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend" is a long-term and fundamental one for our party to develop the cause of socialist science and culture. Here, two points are obvious: First, its aim is to serve the development of socialist science and culture and the general goal of building socialist spiritual civilization. The implementation of the "two hundreds" policy does not mean in any sense giving up necessary ideological struggle, and tolerating decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie or any exploiting class turning rampant. But in assessing the class situation, this should be entirely different, in ways and methods, from the old way of "taking class struggle as the key link." Second, in reference to developing socialist science and culture, it is a long-term and basic principle, and there should be no doubt regarding it because of the existence and expression of decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and we should not stop implementing the principle under the pretext that there is interference and distortion of the principle from the right. This is not only because the implementation of the principle in question is most favorable to solving ideological problems among the people, but also because the principle is drawn up on the basis of the specific conditions and laws in the realm of science and culture. The judgment of what

is right or wrong in science and art is a most complicated question; sometimes it involves a much longer period of time to achieve, through the test of practice. Artistic creation and scientific research are delicate and complicated kinds of spiritual labor, which require the method of democratic discussion and free competition even more than ordinary ideological work, and which cannot stand oversimplified administrative means in their handling. Specific means are determined by specific objects. In reference to the realm of science and culture, the advocacy of the "two hundreds" policy is doubtless of peculiar importance.

Bringing Our Drive Into Full Play, and Achieving Great Unity and Prosperity, Will Inevitably Bring About Invigoration, Competition, and Improvement in a Big Way

Our great socialist motherland is going full steam ahead in the rapid stream of reform of the economic system. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has lit the beacon of social reform, a new path for all professions and trade, as well as the orientation for our literary work:

/First, with the shift of focus in the work of the whole party, the focus of work concerning leadership in literature and art should have long shifted from endless political movements to the track of serving the "four modernizations"./ This means protecting and developing the spiritual productive forces of socialism, creating all favorable conditions, and promoting the prosperity of literary and artistic creation and the emergence of newborn forces. Generally speaking, we have been doing this, looking back on our work over the past few years. However, if the strategic shift of focus in the work of leadership concerning literature and art is to be fulfilled in an overall way, we must carry out a thorough reform in ideological work. To achieve this, we must thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution," get rid of the influence of "taking class struggle as the key link," "paving the way with mass criticism," and all other "leftist" habitual forces; implement the party's police on intellectuals and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend," safeguard the stability and unity of the literature and art circles, bring into play all socialist and patriotic positive factors, serve the four modernizations heart and soul, serve the laborers, builders, defenders, and reformers in all fields of socialism, encourage the people to overcome all kinds of difficulties on their march forward with the inspiration of artistic images, and use the methods of persuasion and guidance in solving ideological disputes within the literature and art circles, so as to create a new situation of bringing our drive into full play and achieving prosperity and unity, which should be the most important point regarding the reform in the literature and art field.

/Second, it is imperative for us to step up the pace in building a high-quality socialist literature with Chinese characteristics in the course of serving the people, socialism, and the building of a socialist power with Chinese characteristics./

What are the characteristics of socialist literature with Chinese characteristics, which will better meet the needs of our times? It is really beyond

me to answer this question. However, to my mind, giving profound expression to the people of our country in the great practice of the four modernizations and reform; the rich portrayal of a national character which is shouldering a heavy historic task, confronting all kinds of difficulties but remaining indomitable--writing of Chinese people worthy of being Chinese; adopting national forms which are acceptable to the majority of the Chinese people--being loved by the new masses and new young people of contemporary China:--all these should not be excluded, should they? Of course, all these will come into being in multiple forms, from many angles and with many layers, with great variety and in many colors, supporting each other and adding brilliance to each other.

/Third, the Central Committee earnestly hopes that the literature and art circles will bring their drive into full play, and will achieve unity and prosperity, which we must resolutely follow./ So long as we resolutely act according to the earnest hope of the Central Committee, the invigoration, competition, and improvement in a big way of socialist literature and art will inevitably be brought about in time. At the call of the party, writers feel their minds at ease, their worries over; and with great enthusiasm the writers of all localities and nationalities are ready to take part in the great competition in literary creation in the new period. A very talented young writer told me: We are now confronting a "period of literary explosion." However, this is only the beginning of prosperity; outstanding works of high quality are still few in number. And I find that our contingent of literature workers, particularly the rank and file of new writers, is not big or strong enough; while a large number of writers who have both ability and political integrity, and who will stand the test of the great competition is where the hope for great prosperity and improvement lies. At present we are going all out to cooperate with branches of all localities in continuing to solve this problem by every possible means; it is hoped that with the persistent enthusiastic support of veteran writers, and the concerted efforts of literary critics, editors, and teachers of literature, the number of eligible and outstanding young members and delegates will at least be doubled when the Fifth or the Sixth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association is in session! With the increase in new writers and new works and the atmosphere of learning from each other, mutual competition, and constant improvement will grow every more stronger, and a situation of many new heights in literary achievement will come sooner.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNITED FRONT WORK IN TOWNS

HK211300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 4

["Special feature" by Liu Zhaoli [0491 0340 4539] and Li Qinian [2621 7871 1819]: "The Position and Characteristics of United Front Work in Small Cities and Towns"]

[Text] According to relevant statistics, small cities and towns spreading all over our country number more than 60,000. Many small cities and towns were military strongholds of strategic importance, political and cultural centers, and commodity distribution centers during the long historical period of a feudal society. Some small cities and towns have grown rapidly, while others have declined since liberation. The past few years have witnessed rapid and breathtaking development in the construction of small cities and towns.

Why is it necessary to make a conscientious study of the united front work in small cities and towns? As the construction of small cities and towns occupies a more and more important position not to be ignored in the national economic development, our basic contingent for united front work in small cities and towns is playing a more and more noticeable role in local construction and development. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the guideline for united front work--"Long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with sincerity, sharing each other's weal and woe"--has been gradually carried out at the grassroots level. As the united front work in small cities and towns has a broad scope and is aimed at a large number of people, the comprehensive implementation of the party's policy on united front work will become empty words if we fail to thoroughly recognize the characteristics and functions of the united front work in small cities and towns. There are more than 281,000 CPPCC members at all levels throughout the country. In Hunan Province, for instance, there are more than 250,000 non-party member cadres of intellectual origin (professional technical personnel of various types), some 75,000 former members of the KMT government and local armed forces who have crossed over to the people's side, more than 2.31 million people of minority nationalities, nearly 300,000 people belonging to more than 50,000 families with family ties in Taiwan, more than 80,000 people with family ties in Hong Kong and Macao, and more than 20,000 people with family ties abroad. Most of these people live in small cities and towns. In addition, a considerable portion of people who believe

in religions, masses influenced by religions, and former industrialists and businessmen also live in small cities and towns. Therefore, by doing a good job in the united front work in small cities and towns, we will not only give an impetus to local economic and cultural development, but will also help to expedite the reunification of the motherland.

Small cities and towns can serve as a link and bridge between urban and rural areas in developing the commodity economy and as commodity distribution centers. Many comrades in our united front contingent are familiar with and have rich experience in commodity production, circulation, and exchange. Among them, those who formerly were industrialists and businessmen, especially, have long been involved in actual economic work. Many of them have experienced numerous setbacks and surmounted many obstacles in their struggle, and some of them are even manufacturers of name-brand products which are known far and wide. Today, our party's implementation of a series of policies on united front work has aroused their patriotic enthusiasm. These comrades realize that as socialist laborers they are duty-bound to revitalize the economy in small cities and towns.

In addition, the role of united front work in small cities and towns cannot be ignored in the development of cultural undertakings and education. According to relevant statistics, over 70 percent of the intellectuals engaging in cultural and education work in small cities and towns are not party members. By taking good care of these comrades and giving full play to their initiative, we will certainly be able to speed up the development of the cultural and educational cause and the building of spiritual civilization.

United front work also plays an essential role in building democratic politics in small cities and towns. The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that united front work in the new historical period remains an important means to unite Chinese people of all nationalities in their common struggle, to fulfill the task of socialist modernization, and to accomplish the great cause of reunification of the motherland. Given the special characteristics of small cities and towns, united front work can contribute to the building of democratic politics in two ways: On the one hand, the development of small cities and towns has brought various social strata and social groups together, and thus contradictions between them are inevitable in the common effort for the socialist four modernizations. These contradictions do not show themselves as confrontations between classes, but as contradictions between one group of socialist laborers and another. Mediating these contradictions in good time is one of the important tasks for united front work. On the other hand, when discussing important issues which small cities and towns are faced with in the political, economic, cultural, and educational fields, drawing up the overall plan, and discussing some important principles and policies of the state, it is necessary to invite non-party comrades to contribute their opinions and make proposals so as to bring political consultation and democratic supervision into full play.

The construction of small cities and towns and the united front work have the same starting point--the stability of the country, the well-being of the people,

and economic prosperity. They also have a common purpose--an early realization of socialist modernization and reunification of the motherland. In our efforts we must keep in mind not only the close relations between the construction and development of small cities and towns and the united front work, but also the importance and necessity of the united front work in small cities and towns. The unity of the two aspects is a special characteristic of the united front work in small cities and towns.

Second, due to social and historical conditions and the influence of the geographical environment, national customs, and other elements, the united front work in small cities and towns has distinctive local features. For example, the united front work in small cities and towns in home provinces of Overseas Chinese should be mainly geared to the needs of Overseas Chinese and their family members; nationality work should be taken as the main feature of the united front work in minority nationality areas; and the united front work in small cities and towns surrounding large and medium-sized cities and in small cities and towns in mountainous and remote areas should each have their own distinctive feature. All these illustrate the specific characteristics of the united front work in small cities and towns.

Third, united front work can also be classified into direct and indirect types. For the former, the personnel engaging in united front work are also the object of united front work. We must trust these people politically, boldly entrust them with important tasks, and show concern for their livelihood. We must unite them around the CPC and closely cooperate with them in the common efforts for the four modernizations in small cities and towns. On the other hand, we must be ware that most of the personages of various circles residing in small cities and towns have relatives, friends, schoolmates, and colleagues living in large and medium-sized cities, Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan, or overseas. We must give full play to the role of these comrades in carrying out united front work among their relatives and friends. This is the indirect aspect of the united front work in small cities and towns.

While concentrating our attention on our own small cities and towns in carrying out united front work, we should also take other aspects into consideration. Only in this way can we do our work thoroughly and extensively, unite all patriots, give full play to all positive factors, and thus do a good job in the four modernizations.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO COMMEMORATES ZUNYI MEETING

OWL70724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The 50th anniversary of an historic Communist Party meeting, at which Mao Zedong's leadership of the party and the Red Army was established, is celebrated in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Three historical documents concerning the meeting at Zunyi, Guizhou Province, are reprinted on the newspaper's front and second pages.

Later today, the party Central Committee will hold a meeting to mark the anniversary.

The Zunyi meeting also corrected the erroneous "left" line which had been followed in the party from early 1931 to late 1934.

The first document carried by today's paper is an outline of a report on the meeting, which was delivered to Red Army officers immediately after it was held.

The author, Chen Yu, then and still a member of the Political Bureau, was one of the participants at the meeting.

The other two documents, both commenting on the meeting, are carried on page two.

One is taken from two speeches by Mao Zedong, delivered during the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party in 1945. He described the Zunyi meeting as "one of the two most important meetings" in the party's history.

Another is an extract of a speech by Zhou Enlai delivered at a meeting organized by the party Central Committee in 1972.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORT ON ZUNYI ANNIVERSARY MEETING

HK230710 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Dai Xuanchang [2071 1357 7022]: "Zunyi Holds Rally To Observe 50th Anniversary of the Zunyi Meeting"]

[Text] Zunyi, 17 Jan--This afternoon Zunyi, a well-known city in history, held a rally to ceremoniously mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting.

In the center of the rostrum was a model of the site of the Zunyi meeting. Those who sat on the rostrum included Wu Xiuquan, member of the standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, who attended the Zunyi meeting; Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua of the Kunming Military Region, who took part in the battle of Zunyi; Vice Chairman Ton Xiaopeng of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Materials under the CPC Central Committee; First Secretary Chi Biqing of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; and old Red Armymen and old cadres from Jinggangshan, Shaoshan, Yana, and Ludingqiao. They and more than 1,400 cadres and people of various nationalities happily gathered under the same roof in order to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting, which was a meeting of great historical significance.

Deputy Secretary Wang Hengfu of the Zunyi Prefectural CPC Committee officiated at the rally. Secretary Zhu Houze of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee delivered a speech. He said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are concerned about Guizhou's construction. The people of various nationalities in Guizhou, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, will live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee. They will try their best to give impetus to building a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization, strive to double the province's industrial and agricultural output value in 2 to 3 years, and attain the goal of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule. May the revolutionary spirit of the Zunyi meeting forever inspire us!

In the past few days Zunyi City and its major and minor streets were beautifully decorated. Professional and amateur cultural troupes have presented varied and interesting programs. Tonight there was a firework display. Colorful fireworks exploded in the air above Zunyi City, giving people the impression that they were trying to outshine one another. People were filled with joy.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENTISTS URGED TO HELP DEVELOP MINORITY AREAS

OW202140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, pointed out today that scientists and technicians should make every effort to help develop science and technology in border regions and minority-inhabited areas so that these localities will catch up with other parts of our country in developing the economy as early as possible.

Zhou Peiyuan made this remark at a tea party hosted by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission for representatives from Minority-inhabited areas attending a meeting held by the China Association for Science and Technology to commend advanced units and individuals in spreading scientific knowledge in the countryside.

In the past few years, the China Association for Science and Technology has done a great deal of work to help develop science and technology in various minority-inhabited areas. In the last 2 years alone, the association has provided these areas with more than 100 propaganda vehicles for use in popularizing scientific knowledge. It has also directly assisted many areas in setting up science propaganda teams. In addition, it has sponsored popular science exhibitions, published books and magazines on popular science in minority languages, and supported border regions and minority-inhabited areas in building science and technology halls and youth science and technology activities centers. All these are aimed at promoting science and technology to serve the needs of economic development in the areas.

At today's tea party, Zhou Peiyuan said that in the future the China Association for Science and Technology would further strengthen its cooperation with the State Nationalities Affairs Commission in doing more and still better work to serve the interests of minority-inhabited areas.

Attending the tea party were chairmen of associations for science and technology from 13 provinces and autonomous regions in the country; responsible persons of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, and other departments concerned; as well as more than

150 representatives of advanced popular-science workers who had contributed to the development of science and technology in minority-inhabited areas. Ren Ying, vice chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and representatives of scientific and technological workers from Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, and Yunnan also made speeches at the tea party.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROPOSALS SOLICITED FROM LOWER-LEVEL CPPCC BODIES

OW191356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--Members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were urged today to make more proposals.

Xiao Hua, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, told the opening session of a meeting on the work of the handling of these proposals that they played an important role in maintaining close links between the party, the government and the country.

He stressed that the party and government must seek opinions from all walks of life so as to formulate the correct plans for building socialist modernization, and restructuring the economy.

As political consultative bodies, he pointed out, the CPPCC Committees at various levels were composed of erudite representatives of many sections of society. They could raise constructive suggestions to the government.

These could take the form of written proposals, opinions and criticisms made by the CPPCC members to the Communist Party and the government.

Members had an important role to play in political consultation and the democratic supervision of state affairs.

They could submit motions individually or in groups at the annual plenary session or during its adjournment.

Special offices had been set up in CPPCC committees at all levels to refer the proposals to party and government departments concerned, including the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Xiao, also chairman of a committee for considering proposals, urged CPPC members to raise more.

At present, there are 2,645 CPPCC committees with a total of 280,000 members throughout the country. The national committee members alone have submitted 6,000 motions since 1979, many of which have been accepted by the government.

CSO: 4000/104

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED WITH GOOD RESULTS

OW202149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 19 Jan 85

[By reporters He Ping and Sun Yong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--From a national forum held today to discuss the proposal-handling work of CPPCC committees of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, we have learned the following: Since its reestablishment under the CPPCC National Committee in 1979, the Proposals Handling Committee has received more than 6,000 proposals from various members. In the meantime, the CPPCC committees of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have also received many proposals from their members. Most of these proposals have been properly handled by the departments concerned and have been put into practice with positive results.

Zhang Guoliang, member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a proposal for "making wide application of the scientific research achievement in using a phosphorus insecticide to control the insect pests in granaries." After consulting with the departments concerned, the Zhejiang Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission solved the problems in planning for the production and sales of this insecticide. In 1984 the above proposal was put into practice throughout the province. This cuts the province's loss of grain in storage due to insects by approximately 1.4 billion jin annually. A proposal for "opening a new way to develop Hunan's perfume industry" offered by Wang Chengjia, member of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee, was adopted by the provincial government. Seven industrial chemicals are now derived from the oil obtained from the kernels of cubeb litsea fruits, and 11 auxiliary materials for the chemical industry can also be made from this oil. Some of them could not be produced in China in the past.

At the forum, Xiao Hua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Proposals Handling Committee, summed up the proposal-handling work in the last few years. Then he said: Now economic structural reform and the work in other fields are developing vigorously throughout the country. The proposal-handling work should catch up with the progress of our times and manifest the spirit of reform. To this end, CPPCC committees at all levels should include the proposal-handling work in their agenda as an

important task. They may give appropriate commendations to those whose proposals have been adopted by the departments concerned and have yielded valuable results after being put into practice. The CPPCC National Committee should increase its contacts with local CPPCC committees and establish an information-exchange network on proposal handling. Besides, it is necessary to improve the proposal-handling organs and appoint full-time cadres to work in these organs.

In particular, Xiao Hua stressed: To handle proposals still better, CPPCC committees in all localities are requested to strengthen their ties with the departments that adopt and implement the proposals and cooperate with them closely. Comrades of the CPPCC committees handling the proposals should go out rather than sit in the office to wait for reports on the implementation of the proposals. These comrades should set up demands for the proposal-using departments to meet, check their work, make necessary follow-ups, and help them sum up and exchange experience.

Present at the forum were Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, and Hu Ziang, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee. Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the Proposals Handling Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the forum.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC DEPARTMENT MOURNS DEATH OF TU ZUOCHAO

OW220607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing today, at which people paid last respects to the remains of Comrade Tu Zuochao, an exemplary member of the CPC and proletarian revolutionary fighter of the older generation.

Tu Zuochao died of prolonged illness, despite all treatment, in Beijing on 31 December 1984 at the age of 81.

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, and the Chinese PLA General Staff Department sent wreaths to the ceremony. Comrades Li Qiang, Zeng San, and Luo Qingchang, as well as more than 300 friends of Tu Zuochao's attended the ceremony to pay their last respects to the deceased.

A native of Changsha, Hunan, Tu Zuochao was admitted to the CPC in 1924, on Comrade Li Lishan's recommendation. In 1925, he took part in launching the "May 30th" Movement, which shocked the country and the world. He did party work in Shanghai, the Soviet area in Jiangxi, Sian, Yana, and other places in the 1930's and 1940's.

After nationwide liberation, he successively served as military representative at the Shanghai Radio Company, and assistant to the director of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Factory. Comrade Tu Zuochao was mistakenly expelled from the party in 1955, because he had explicitly expressed a differing view on the handling of Comrade Peng Dehuai. In the 10 years of turmoil, he was seriously persecuted and long deprived of his personal freedom. Despite all this, Comrade Tu Zuochao consistently upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts, and displayed the communist's dauntless spirit of upholding truth.

Comrade Tu Zuochao fought for the communist cause all his life. He excellently carried out the tasks assigned to him by the party, while engaging in underground work in White areas, or in those war-ridden years. Living simply, he was honest, aboveboard, hardworking, and upright, and never stooped to flattery. He was an outstanding cadre and an exemplary member of our party.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE RECRUITS NEW MEMBERS

OW250913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--The China Democratic League's Beijing committee has recruited 214 new members since May 1984, bringing total municipality membership to 2,314, a league official announced yesterday at a tea party given to welcome the newcomers.

The Democratic League is one of China's eight democratic parties. Its membership has expanded rapidly since 1979. League members come mostly from the fields of education, science, literature and arts. Among them are mathematicians Hua Luogeng and Su Buqing, physicist Qian Weichang, sociologist Fei Xiaotong and painter Wu Zuoren.

The Beijing committee is the largest of eight city-level democratic party committees. One third of its members work in universities and colleges in Haidian District.

Tu Guorui, director of the Ministry of Public Health's Institute of Chinese Medicine, said that she had joined the Democratic League because she would gain a great deal from contact with knowledgeable professional people.

Two other new members are painter Qi Liangzhi, daughter of the famous traditional Chinese painter Qi Baishi, and Wang Tiecheng, the film actor known for his portrayal of Premier Zhou Enlai. Other new members are professors, doctors and scientists.

In 1985, the Beijing committee sponsored 20 public lectures on science and technology, aesthetics and literature. The committee also started running a secondary technical school of accounting in 1983 which now has more than 700 students.

CSO: 4000/104

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR ON SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES ISSUED

OW270612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0548 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Mass cultural and sports activities, planned for the spring festival this year, should be aimed at promoting the unity of our various nationalities, breaking away from outworn ideas and concepts, and enriching the livelihood of the masses so that the people will be happy during the upcoming spring festival, said a joint circular recently issued by a number of national organizations. These organizations are the Ministry of Culture, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, and the All-China Women's Federation.

The circular urged the departments in charge of culture and sports at all levels to arouse the enthusiasm of all cultural and sports units and workers and give full play to the role of households specialized in cultural and physical training activities. The circular said that all localities should continuously carry out programs designed to support the army, give preferential treatment to military dependents, support the government, and cherish the people while concerning their efforts to promote spiritual civilization. Professional art ensembles, film projecting teams, factories, PLA companies, and other grassroots units should be sent to the countryside to carry out cultural and recreational activities during the upcoming spring festival.

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT MARITIME COURT DECISION

OW271216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 26 Jan 85

["Decision of the Supreme People's Court on Several Questions Concerning the Establishment of Maritime Courts"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--The "Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on the Establishment of Maritime Courts in Port Cities," which was adopted by the eighth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, has come into force upon promulgation by President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian's order. Accordingly a decision on several questions concerning the establishment of maritime courts has been made, which reads as follows:

1. Maritime courts are to be established in the following port cities:
 - A. Guangzhou maritime court will be established in Guangzhou City.
 - B. Shanghai maritime court will be established in Shanghai Municipality.
 - C. Qingdao maritime court will be established in Qingdao City.
 - D. Tianjin maritime court will be established in Tianjin Municipality.
 - E. Dalian maritime court will be established in Dalian City.
2. The maritime court will consist of a maritime court, a merchant marine court, a research office, and an office, which should be staffed by few personnel.
3. The tentative scope of cases accepted by the maritime courts includes cases involving disputes between enterprises, organizations, and citizens of China and between Chinese enterprises, organizations, and citizens and foreign enterprises, organizations, and citizens, as well as following maritime and maritime merchant cases involving disputes between foreign enterprises, organizations, and citizens, which are under Chinese jurisdiction according to law:
 - A. Cases involving compensation for damages caused by collisions between vessels;

- B. Cases involving compensation for damages done to maritime and port facilities by collisions between vessels;
- C. Cases involving compensation for pollution in the waters caused by poisonous discharges from vessels or improper maritime operations;
- D. Cases involving compensation for economic losses caused by maritime operations of facilities which affect the navigation of vessels;
- E. Cases involving compensation for personal injuries or deaths during navigation and maritime and port operations;
- F. Cases involving negligence of duty during navigation and maritime operations (those that are discovered to be criminal cases during the trial and need to be investigated for criminal responsibility will be transferred to public security and procuratorial organs for handling according to the procedures stipulated by law);
- G. Cases involving contract disputes on maritime cargo transportation;
- H. Cases involving contract disputes of maritime passenger and luggage transportation;
- I. Cases involving disputes of contracts on leasing, agents, and repair of vessels;
- J. Cases involving maritime insurance disputes;
- K. Cases involving disputes of maritime relief, salvage, and towage;
- L. Cases involving disputes of common losses on the sea;
- M. Cases involving disputes on loading, unloading, and handling of cargoes at the port;
- N. Cases involving disputes on maritime development and utilization;
- O. Cases involving requests by one party for withholding the vessels of the other party for security measures before a lawsuit of maritime or merchant marine dispute is filed;
- P. Cases filed within the time limit prescribed by law involving complaints by a party refusing to accept the penalty imposed by concerned government institutions for violation of relevant maritime laws or regulations; or cases involving enforcement of the penalty by concerned government institutions against the party when it fails to file a complaint within the prescribed time limit and to perform the penalty after the time limit expires;
- Q. Cases involving request for taking security measures filed by maritime arbitration organizations; or cases involving requests by one party

for enforcing the ruling of a maritime arbitration organization when the other party fails to comply with the ruling after the deadline; and

R. Other maritime and merchant marine cases handed down by people's courts at the next higher level or stipulated in the laws to be handled by the maritime courts.

4. The jurisdiction of each maritime court covers the following areas:

A. The Guangzhou Maritime Court accepts maritime and merchant marine cases occurring in the waters extending from the mouth of Beilun He (Dongxing) in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the west to the border between Guangdong and Fujian provinces in the east and in the waters between the mouth of Zhu Jiang and Guangzhou Port, including Nan Hai, Hainan Dao, Nanao Dao, and the Nan Hai Islands (Dongsha, Xisha, Zhongsha, Nansha, Huangyan Dao, and other islands), as well as such major ports as Fangcheng, Beihai, Haikou, Sanya, Basuo, Zhanjiang, Huangpu, Guangzhou, Shekou, and Shantou.

B. The Shanghai Maritime Court accepts maritime and merchant marine cases occurring in the waters extending from the border between Fujian and Guangdong provinces in the south to the border between Jiangsu and Shandong provinces in the north, the waters between the mouth of Min Jiang and Fuzhou Port, and the waters between the mouth of Chang Jiang and the Zhangjiangang Port, including Dong Hai, southern Nan Hai, Taiwan Province, and islands on these seas, as well as such major ports as Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Shanghai, Nantong, Zhangjiagang, and Lianyungang.

C. The Qingdao Maritime Court accepts maritime and merchant marine cases occurring in the waters extending from the border between Shandong and Jiangsu provinces in the south to the border between Shandong and Hebei provinces in the north, including parts of Huang Hai and Bo Hai and islands on these seas, as well as such major ports as Shijiusuo, Qingdao, Weihai, and Yantai.

D. The Tianjin Maritime Court accepts maritime and merchant marine cases occurring in the waters extending from the border between Hebei and Shandong provinces in the south to the border between Hebei and Liaoning provinces in the north, including parts of Huang Hai and Bo Hai and islands on these seas, as well as such major ports as Tianjin and Qinhuangdao.

E. The Dalian Maritime Court accepts maritime and merchant marine cases occurring in the waters extending from the border between Liaoning and Hebei provinces in the south to the mouth of Yalu Jiang in the east and in the waters along Yalu Jiang, including parts of Huang Hai and Bo Hai, islands on these seas, and such major ports as Dalian and Yingkou.

5. The decision comes into force as of today.

[Dated] 28 November 1984

CSO: 4005/432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CIRCULAR STRESSES CONCERN FOR ELDERLY--Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Civil Affairs recently issued a circular urging local civil affairs departments to complete, by the Spring Festival, door-to-door visits to all five-guarantee households and old folks' homes to convey greetings and help solve problems on the spot. The circular points out that along with improvements in rural living standards in recent years, the livelihood of five-guarantee households has also improved in varying degrees. We must always keep abreast of the difficulties and problems of five-guarantee households, especially the situation in food supply, clothing, housing, heating, water supply, and medical care of remote, inconveniently located five-guarantee households and old folks' homes and help them solve specific problems in a timely manner. It is necessary to ensure that five-guarantee households are well fed, clothed, housed, and rested and see to it that their livelihood is not lower than the actual living standards of ordinary people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0227 GMT 19 Jan 85 OW]

COLLEGE STUDENT ENROLLMENT RISES--According to a report by ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO reporter (Chen Taiyu) and our station's reporter (Li Renzhu), Vice Education Minister Huang Xinbai announced this morning at a national scientific study meeting on higher educational institutions' entrance examinations that 520,000 new students will be enrolled in China's higher educational institutions in 1985. This is 15.5 percent more than last year's enrollment, he added. Analyses and forecasts made by the departments concerned indicate that with the development of its economy, China will need, by the end of this century, 700,000 people with postgraduate education, 10 million with regular college education, 10 million with specialized college education, and 20 million trained in secondary specialized schools. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jan 85 OW]

DENG WRITES ZUNYI INSCRIPTIONS--According to a JINGJI RIBAO report by (Luo Kaifu), in the past several days, the heroic city of Zunyi, Guizhou, has been busily decorating its main streets and erecting colorful arches to greet the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi conference. The Zunyi conference thoroughly corrected the military and organizational mistakes committed by the party at that time, ended the rule of Wang Ming's "left" adventurism in the party Central Committee, firmly established Comrade Mao Zedong's leading position in the Red Army and the party Central Committee, and saved the party and the

Red Army at a most critical moment. The meeting marked a life and death turning point in the party's history. On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sent two inscriptions in his own handwriting from Beijing, which read "The Old Site of the General Political Department of the Red Army" and "Eternal Glory to the Red Army Martyrs." [Excerpts] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 12 Jan 85 OW]

CPPCC FORUM ON MAKING PROPOSALS--A forum on the work of making proposals handled by all CPPCC provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal committees, which was called by the CPPCC National Committee, ended this morning. During the forum, participants reported on the proposal work in each locality and exchanged their experiences, thereby further understanding that making proposals by CPPCC members is a major aspect of the work of a CPPCC committee in exercising the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision. It is an important form for the members to practice democracy and offer suggestions and opinions on the work of government as well as an important channel for the party and the government to maintain close contacts with the masses of people and solicit their opinions. Forum participants pledged to continue to eliminate leftist influence and conscientiously implement the party's policy on united front. CPPCC committees at various levels should strengthen the leadership over the work of making proposals and encourage the members to take the initiative to make more and better proposals. Cheng Siyuan, deputy secretary general and vice chairman of the motions committee of the CPPCC National Committee, made a brief summing-up speech at the forum. Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, and Mao Yisheng attended the closing of the forum. [Text][Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

RESPECT FOR TEACHERS URGED--Following the decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on making 10 September Teachers' Day, the National Young Pioneers' Work Committee made an appeal on 24 January to Young Pioneers' organizations at various levels and youngsters throughout the country, calling on them to properly organize and guide children's activities in celebrating Teachers' Day each year, and actively do good things for teachers, and cultivate good character in children to respect and love their teachers. [Excerpt] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

POPULATION YEARBOOK--Beijing, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--"Chinese Population Yearbook," China's first yearbook on population, will be published at the end of this year. An editorial committee made up of 27 population specialists and scholars was formed in Beijing on 25 January. The yearbook will report the latest development in population and the newest achievements in population study. Its contents will include: reports on population study, census, family planning, population statistics, and population forecast. The yearbook will be published yearly, with each issue containing 1 million characters. It will be distributed simultaneously in China and overseas. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

1985 COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese higher learning institutes will enroll 520,000 new students this year, CHINA EDUCATION reports. The paper says Education Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai announced more flexible health examinations for the disabled. He said Chinese colleges would be enrolling 700,000 by 1990. Last year they enrolled 475,000, 15,000 more than planned. According to another report, China has 902 colleges and plans another 40. New schools include Yantai University, Shenzhen Teachers' College, Yuzhou University and the Chinese People's University of Public Security. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

MARITIME COURTS IN FIVE CITIES--Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--The Supreme People's Court has decided to establish maritime courts in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin and Dalian. The decision published here today was made on November 28, 1984 according to "the decision of establishing maritime courts in coastal port cities" after it was approved at the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It took effect on the same day. Each maritime court has divisions of maritime affairs and trade, handling such disputes as come under China's jurisdiction according to law, the decision says. These include disputes between Chinese enterprises, organizations and citizens, their disputes with foreign counterparts, as well as disputes among the latter. The decision also divides the jurisdictional spheres of the five courts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 27 Jan 85 OW]

ONE-CHILD FAMILIES REPORT--Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--One-child families now account for 21.2 percent of China's child-bearing households, the journal FAMILY PLANNING reports today. There are now 35 million only children across the country, it says. They made up 83 percent of all new-born babies in urban areas, compared with 62.3 percent in the countryside. Only children are given preference in education, medical treatment, housing and employment. Young couples are being encouraged to have only one child, the journal quotes an official of the State Family Planning Commission as saying. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 18 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/104

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPC MEMBERS ATTEND MEETING ON FILM ARTS

HK251410 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Jiang Ming [3068 2494]: "Provincial CPC Committee Leaders Meet Film Artists and Actors From Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Warm applause broke out at the Chinese Cinematic Performing Arts discussion meeting at the Nanhu Guesthouse in Guangzhou on the afternoon of 16 January. Entrusted by Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Wu Nansheng, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Yang Yingbin, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, and Lin Jiang, director of the propaganda department under the provincial CPC committee made a special trip to visit the film artists and actors from throughout the country.

Comrade Wu Nansheng extended the regards of the provincial CPC committee and of Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, to the film artists attending the meeting. He said: "We warmly welcome this discussion meeting on the Chinese cinematic performing arts, which is being held here in Guangzhou. People are very happy to read that the discussion meeting taking place here [words indistinct] is a topic of concern for the people in Guangdong and throughout the country. Therefore, people across the country are interested in your meeting. It is our hope that his meeting will progress smoothly and will achieve great success!"

Comrade Yang Yingbin read a letter from Comrade Ren Zhongyi addressed to the Chinese cinematic performing arts discussion meeting (the full text will be dispatched separately). The reading of Comrade Ren Zhongyi's letter was interrupted by warm applause at several points.

Lu Yihao, responsible person of the discussion meeting and vice chairman of the Guangdong branch of the Chinese Film Artists' Association expressed his thanks to the leading members of Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee for coming to see them. He said: "The current meeting is able to convene smoothly in Guangzhou because of the concern and support shown by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Comrade Ren Zhongyi. On behalf of all the comrades

attending the meeting, I hereby extend my heartfelt thanks to the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Comrade Ren Zhongyi!"

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the film artists and actors had dinner together after the meeting.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN TO REFORM SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING

HK250800 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial CPC committee recently approved and transmitted the provisional draft views of its propaganda department and the party group of the provincial education department on reform of the administration system of the schools of higher learning in Henan Province and issued a circular on this.

The provisional draft includes the following aspects:

1. Reform of the student enrollment system and the system of unified allocation of students. When schools of higher learning enroll new students, under the premise of persisting in unified examination and in choosing and admitting the good students, in 1985 they must adopt the method of exempting a small number of outstanding senior middle school graduates from the unified examination and of directly admitting them into schools of higher learning in the province. Students whose political ideology is good and results in studies are exceptionally outstanding must be allowed to skip a grade and to graduate before the period of their prescribed courses. Priority must be given to the allocation of work for them. A small number of students whose character and results in study are bad and who can hardly be trained must be eliminated through selection or competition. Schools which have the conditions can implement the credit system to encourage students to become useful persons at an early date. As from the enrollment of new students in 1985, schools of higher learning can implement the system of collecting school fees, miscellaneous fees, and boarding fees. Schools of higher learning must be responsible for the allocation of work for their graduates. Some schools of higher learning can adopt the method of arranging for interview of their graduates with employing units.

2. Expansion of the power of schools. Under the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of tasks of training qualified personnel and conducting scientific research which the state hands down, schools of higher learning can increase the number of students enrolled and at the request of departments, localities, or collective units, can admit students into the university courses, their specialized courses, and their postgraduate courses; can take part in joint exploitation; can undertake scientific research tasks; and can provide service in work. They can carry out academic exchanges at home and abroad and can set up faculties and departments jointly with departments concerned.

3. Expansion of the schools' powers of personnel management. Within the establishment approved by the state, schools of higher learning can appoint and remove cadres at the departmental and office levels. They can engage personnel outside the schools to take up teaching jobs and to conduct scientific research. With the consent of the schools, teachers can act as part-time teachers in other schools or can engage in other work.

4. Expansion of schools' powers of financial management.

In the circular on approving and transmitting the provisional draft, the provincial CPC committee calls on CPC committees and governments at all levels to really strengthen leadership over reform of education. Proceeding from the actual situation, they must vigorously study reform of education, must act in accordance with the law on education, and must avoid demanding uniformity in everything. Those which have no practical experience must first conduct experiments and then popularize their experiences.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION WORK

HK270303 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Respect knowledge and talent, and boldly discover, cultivate, and promote a generation of new people, to provide the organizational guarantee for reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations drive. This was the main topic of the provincial organization work conference held in Wuchang from 19 to 25 January. Centering on this topic, the meeting seriously summed up organization work in 1984 and looked into work for 1985.

The meeting pointed out: In organization work in 1985, it is necessary to base the effort on reform, given prominence to the key points, take the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee as the guide, and, in connection with party rectification, seriously translate into action the provincial CPC committee's views on respecting knowledge and talent and promoting a generation of new people as soon as possible. We must further eliminate leftist and outdated ideas, and further ensure that organization work is subordinate to and serves the four modernizations drive.

We must uphold the employment viewpoint of the new period and boldly select and promote outstandingly talented cadres around 40 or in their 30's who have good political quality, high cultural standards, specialized knowledge, leadership and management ability, and the pioneering spirit.

We must change the air of mystery in organization work and also its handicraft methods, change from a closed to an open style, and use more channels and way to discover, cultivate, and promote outstanding talented people. Corresponding to the reform of the urban economic structure, we must boldly promote reform of the cadre system, and further invigorate the cadre ranks. On the basis of hiring township cadres last year, we should extend the scope of selecting and hiring cadres to units at and above county-level. At the same time we must introduce the post tenure system among all cadres at and above county and section levels, break down the system of ownership of talented people by departments and units, and establish a system of rational circulation of talented people. We must do a good job in coordinated reform of the salary system.

The meeting also discussed views on boldly discovering and promoting outstanding leadership talent, on a number of issues in instituting the contract system in selecting and hiring talented people, and on strengthening the training of economic management cadres. It also studied documents and questions on recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party and making the party contingent in Hubei better educated.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Shen Yinluo attended the meeting and held forums with the participants. Liu Qizhi, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the organization department, delivered a summation.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: MEETING ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE WORK

HK270246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Excerpts] This morning the provincial people's congress standing committee convened a forum of responsible persons of city and county people's congress standing committees. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo stressed at the meeting that the party committees at all levels must support the people's congress standing committees in exercising their powers and bring into full play the role of the local organs of state power.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: Since their establishment at the end of 1979 and throughout 1980, the local people's congress standing committees at all levels in Guangdong have, under the leadership of the party committees, seriously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and done a lot of work in exercising their legitimate duties. The provincial people's congress standing committee has formulated and promulgated 25 local laws in the past 5 years.

Comrade Lin Ruo expressed the hope that the party committees at all levels would further enhance their understanding of the significance of building socialist democracy and legal system, put the work of the people's congress standing committees on their agenda, and help these committees to exercise their powers according to the law. In appointments and dismissals, it is necessary to implement the relevant central instructions and respect the decisions of the people's congress standing committees.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS AT WRITERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

HK280400 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, at the closing ceremony of the 3d enlarged meeting of the first Henan branch board meeting of the Chinese Writers Association, which was held yesterday afternoon, Liu Jie, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out: The province's contingent of writers is a good one, has undertaken fruitful work, and is fully trusted by the party and the people. In the future we must make friends with each other and become so bosom that we shall talk heart to heart. Let us make concerted efforts to realize Comrade Hu Yaobang's requirement of bringing the drive into fully play, achieving large-scale unity, and realizing large-scale prosperity. We should strive to raise within 3 to 5 years the province's level of literary creation to a higher plane. Thus, the province's prosperity in literary creation will be only days away.

The closing ceremony was lively. Both the people on the stage and the audience exchanged viewpoints, the secretary held discussions with writers, and the meeting place was filled with intimate and sincere feelings between the leadership and writers.

Comrade Liu Jie said: The writers have personally experienced the fact that leftist influence seriously affects our literary creation. Our revolutionary undertaking has gone through many twists and turns. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was a great turning point. Not long ago Comrade Hu Qili clearly pointed out at the 4th representative congress of the Chinese Writers Association that there must be freedom of creation. This is a product of our party in light of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In the future our party and government various cultural departments, as well as society as a whole must resolutely safeguard this freedom for the writers so as to let the writers go out all to produce good works.

Also present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial CPPCC, including Wang Huayun, Zhang Zhigang, Li Yinghai, Hou Zhiying and Zhang Shude.

The aim of holding this enlarged board meeting is acting in the spirit of the 4th representative congress of the Chinese Writers Association. The provincial meeting was convened from 25 January. At the meeting, (Nan Bing) conveyed important instructions of the principal leading comrades and the situation of the 4th representative congress of the Chinese Writers Association. (Peng Jiaju) also reported on the work of the provincial branch.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN's MAO ZHIYONG AT MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL

HK011035 Changsha Hunan: Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Xiang De, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, standing committee member of the China Democratic National Construction Association, vice chairman and member of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association and the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, died of illness at the age of 84 in Changsha, on 22 January.

The memorial meeting for Comrade Xiang De was held yesterday in Changsha.

Comrade Xiang De was an old friend of the CPC, protractedly cooperating and working with the party. During the period of democratic revolution, he was so resentful of the counterrevolutionary role of the KMT that he upheld justice and made many valuable contributions to the cause of the people's liberation undertaking.

After liberation, he had a deep love for both the party and socialism. He strove to promote unity and progress among the province's industrial and commercial workers, thereby making positive contributions to developing the province's patriotic united front, as well as to the undertakings of socialist revolution and construction.

Yesterday afternoon, over 700 people attended the solemn memorial meeting at (Biyu) Hall, Changsha. They included representatives from departments directly under the provincial authorities, democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce at provincial and city levels, various mass organizations, and universities and colleges, as well as friends of Comrade Xiang De. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC, the provincial government, and the provincial military district, such as Mao Zhiyong and Jiao Linyi; and responsible person of the CPPCC at provincial and city levels also attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Cheng Xingling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC. Tong Ying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and organization department head of the provincial CPC committee, made the memorial speech.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN ISLAND REDRESSES MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE

HK011306 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Various localities of the district last year seriously implemented the united front policies and scored gratifying achievements. The district has redressed 174 cases of miscarriage of justice, has paid back more than 45,000 yuan of wages, has returned back to owners 1,400 yuan in forfeited and confiscated money and property, and has returned to owners 797 square meters of private property and over 125,800 yuan of confiscated property and money from religious bodies. Therefore, the district has solved some questions left over from history.

Since last year the district's party organizations have upheld the principle of rectifying whatever is wrong, have conducted in-depth investigations on cases of miscarriage of justice that were left over from history, and have conscientiously solved problems.

(Wu Chenghan), a primary school teacher in Chengmai County, was framed in 1962 in a case of engaging in counterrevolutionary activities, and was sentenced to reform through labor. Over the past 20-odd years he repeatedly lodged appeals but had no opportunity of being rehabilitated. It was not until last year when the Chengmai County CPC Committee acted in a truth-seeking way and sent people to review his record. The people found many questionable points in his case, and therefore formed a team to investigate the case. Finally, they discovered that (Wu Chenghan) had never joined any counterrevolutionary group but was only a frame-up victim. Therefore, he was rehabilitated.

(Chen Jiarang), former sergeant and squad leader of the KMT troops in Wenchang County, joined the revolution in Beijing in 1949. But he was sentenced to reform through labor. In 1981, the Beijing Military Region finally redressed his case, and allowed him to return to Wenchang County and to go through retirement formalities with the local government. But his spouse's urban registration was revoked because of his case, and has not been redressed. It was not until last year when the county CPC committee's Office of United Front work re-entered the urban registration for her, with approval from the upper level. Therefore, another problem left over from history was solved.

CSO: 4005/429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUNAN FORUM ON TALENTED PEOPLE--The first provincial forum on researching talented people was held in Changsha from 25 to 28 January. At yesterday's closing meeting, delegates from Qidong County introduced their experience in research on talented people. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Jan 85 HK]

GUANGDONG STUDENTS ABROAD--Beginning in 1978, departments of higher education and affiliated organizations in Guangdong Province have sent some 640 students to study abroad. More than half of them have now returned home after completing their studies. They are now playing an important part in education and scientific research. Before going abroad, they were middle-aged and young backbone teachers in various institutions of higher learning. They have been sent respectively to 27 countries, including the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, and the Soviet Union to pursue further studies. They have respectively acquired masters and doctors degrees. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jan 85 HK]

GUANGXI WELCOME RETURNED TEACHERS--Yesterday afternoon, regional party and government leaders Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Wang Zhuguang, Hou Depeng, and Ou Jiwen cordially received (Shi Xinman), (Li Chenggong), (Li Naiban), (Li Shudong), and (Zhang Ping), representatives of Tiandeng County teachers who recently returned to the county from elsewhere to continue teaching there. In a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: We welcome you to come back to work. In the past you suffered because the policies on intellectuals were not implemented well enough. We apologize to you. You have come back because you trust the party policies. We greatly welcome this. Representative (Li Shudong) said: In the past we left our native county due to pressure from leftist ideology. Seeing that the party's policies have gradually been implemented, we have come back. We will certainly not disappoint the party's hopes. We will work hard to build our native county and promote education. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/429

SOUTHWEST REGION

THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR CADRES UNDERWAY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAD in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Shen Xuanli [3476 6513 3810]: "Standardized Theoretical Education For Cadres in Our Province Fully Underway; Proceeding From Actual Conditions, Various Forms and Methods of Running Schools Adopted"]

[Text] With the attention and leadership of the provincial party committee, our province's work to standardize cadres' Marxist-Leninist theoretical education is at present fully underway.

The attention and strengthened leadership of the party committee at all levels are the principal reasons why the standardization of cadre theoretical education is fully underway. Since last year, the provincial party committee has successively approved and issued the relevant documents of the provincial party committee's organization and propaganda departments on the standardization of cadres' Marxist-Leninist theoretical education. The principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee have repeatedly emphasized that leading cadres above the county level must study "Teaching Materials for the Study of Politics and Economics," "Management of the National Economy," and "The New Technological Revolution and Our Countermeasures." This year, the provincial party committee also commissioned the provincial party committee party school and the provincial social sciences institute to offer jointly study classes on the restructuring of the economy in order to train the county party committee secretaries, county leaders and deputy county leaders who are responsible for the economic work.

In order to carry out conscientiously the standardized education for cadres, this year each prefecture has mainly completed the following items of work in accordance with the requirements of the provincial party committee:

1) The prefectures have combined the distinguished features of their respective prefectures and systems, and they have combined cadre vocational training. 2) The teacher ranks have been strengthened. On the provincial and prefectural levels groups of lecturers have trained a large group of instructor mainstays for each prefecture, city and county. According to incomplete statistics, Chongqing, Chengdu, Leshan, Neijiang, Zigong and other prefectures and cities with party committees of organs at the provincial level have already trained over 2,000 theoretical mainstays and

instructors. 3) The prefectures have generally offered standardized theoretical education day school classes of one to two terms duration. Up to the first part of September, over 18,000 people had already participated in study throughout the province, and it estimated that around the middle or end of October the number of people will go over 30,000.

In the process of carrying out standardized theoretical education, each prefecture has also paid attention to proceeding from actual conditions in deciding on basic means and principal ways. In light of the numerous cadres in our province, the task of training them is hard. Each prefecture has adopted basic means for the situation where there is a general shortage of theoretical instructors: the comprehensive organization of key points to make them stand out, and only covering one course at a time and completing each one by stages. A principal way that suits the basic means is the offering of day school classes. In order to strengthen the leadership of these classes and to ensure the normal teaching sequence, a group of effective management systems for these day classes have generally been instituted. Beginning in March of this year at Leshan prefecture, organs directly under the prefecture and each county (ward) set up a school for cadres of organs of the party and government that offers day school classes for those cadres. The terms are 5 months long, and already more than 600 people have been trained in rotation. At Neijiang prefecture, organs directly under the prefecture and seven counties have already held three terms of day classes that began in May. In all, they have trained in rotation over 2,600 people. The work of these two prefectures has provided useful experience for the large-scale standardized theoretical education that is being carried out throughout the province.

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CSO: 4005/228

SOUTHWEST REGION

SYMPOSIUM ON UNITED FRONT THEORETICAL WORK HELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Yuan Yulun [5913 6661 0243]: "Second Symposium on United Front Theoretical Work Held in Our Province Sichuan Society for the Study of United Front Theoretical Work Founded"]

[Text] The second symposium on united front theoretical work was held at the capital of Sichuan province from 16 to 20 October. The main topic of the symposium was the "united front and the building of socialism that possesses Chinese characteristics," and earnest discussions were held on some major theoretical issues of the united front in the new historical period. Feng Yuanwei [7458 0337 5588], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the symposium and Yang Chao [2799 6389], chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a speech on some theoretical issues.

Attending this symposium were Pan Dakui [3382 1129 6652], Liu Yunbo [0491 0061 3134], Luo Chenglie [5012 2110 3525], Xu Chonglin [1776 1504 2651] and other leading figures from each democratic party at the provincial level and the associations of industry and commerce.

At the symposium everyone held firmly to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They related the historical and actual problems of the party's united front and held discussions and carried out study that centered on the position, function, developing circumstances, new characteristics and other issues of the united front in the socialist modernization construction. A total of 64 papers were submitted to the symposium, 19 of which were explained and publicized at the meeting. By means of discussion and study, everyone further defined in theory and practice that the united front is a branch of science. They increased their understanding of the importance of united front theoretical work and acquired a better understanding of the importance, extensiveness and protracted nature of the united front in the new historical period, which will give further impetus to our province's united front theoretical study and practical work.

At this symposium on theoretical work, everyone also discussed the adoption of the charter of the Sichuan society for the study of united front theoretical work. They democratically elected the first board of directors for this society and proclaimed its founding. The board of directors

chose Yang Chao as honorary president and elected Li Peigen [2621 1014 2704] as president. Jia Cheng [6328 2052], Li Zhi [2621 5268], Wang Shuyun [3769 0647 0061], Sun Qian [1327 6197], Li Yihui [2621 4400 6540] and Luo Zongrong [5012 1350 2837] were elected as vice-presidents of the society, and Wei Conglin [7279 1783 2651] was elected as secretary-general.

Altogether more than 100 people attended this symposium on theoretical work, which included comrades from provinces, cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and departments concerned of some counties; and from each democratic party, associations of industry and commerce, some institutions of higher learning and scientific research units.

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CSO: 4005/228

SOUTHWEST REGION

STATION COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK220351 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 85

["Short" station commentary: "Strictly Administer the Party and Guarantee the Smooth Progress in Reform"]

[Excerpts] The first large-scale inspection of party style in our province has now been basically completed. Whether party style is good or bad is a matter of life and death for the party. Today, when our party wants to lead hundreds of millions of people to achieve an economic take-off and the four modernizations, it is particularly necessary to grasp the building of party style.

After efforts made in the preceding period, party style in our province has markedly improved in differing degrees. What is more gratifying is that we have summed up some successful experiences in grasping party style. For example, when we grasp party style, we must first grasp the building of groups. Only by grasping well the leadership groups--a key link--can there be a foundation for the improvement of party style. Next, we must seriously formulate plans for basically improving party style and a feasible system of responsibility and must seriously carry them out. This is an effective way to improve party style. However, when we grasp party style, we must take both stopgap measures and radical measures. The so-called radical measures are to use the method of training party members by rotation. It is necessary to strengthen regular ideological education for party members. In addition, it is essential to strive to build the ranks of discipline inspection cadres who can meet the needs of the new situation in ideology, organization, and work style. Only by persisting in popularizing these experiences and constantly creating new experiences in the course of practice can we achieve the basic improvement of party style and guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The necessity of invigorating the national economy and correcting party style is a strategic task which confronts us. In the new situation, party organizations at all levels must handle well the relationship between reform of the economic structure and invigorating the national economy and the improvement of party style and strictly enforcing party discipline. It is imperative to ensure simultaneously grasping the building of party style and grasping economic construction. We must be bold in carrying out reform and must support reform--a new thing. We must also struggle against and resist the

unhealthy trends of availing oneself of loopholes in reform and taking advantage of powers to pursue private ends which can emerge in the new situation. At present, when we grasp unhealthy trends, we must especially and seriously investigate and deal with the unhealthy trends of taking advantage of powers to do business, striving for gain with people, seeking personal gain, illegally buying up materials which are in short supply to reap staggering profits, and practicing fraud which have emerged among the organs of the party and government and among cadres of organs. We must resolutely curb them. So long as we strictly administer the party, continue to investigate and deal with the old unhealthy trends, and seriously correct the new healthy trends in the new situation, we can surely grasp party style, promote reform, and achieve a basic improvement of party style and an economic take-off.

CSO: 4005/436

SOUTHWEST REGION

YANG XIZONG MEETS HONG KONG REPORTERS GROUP

HK220639 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday morning provincial Governor Yang Xizong met at the meeting hall of the provincial government the Hong Kong reporters group which has come to the province to cover news.

The governor gave a briefing on the province's geological conditions and industrial and agricultural production, and on the gratifying situation on all fronts in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Yang Xizang said that as a result of the correct line, policies, and principles of the party and state over the past few years, there has been a continuous growth in the province's industrial and agricultural production, and the people's livelihood has been greatly upgraded. However, compared with that of the coastal provinces and cities, we have a long way to go. One of the important reasons for the difference between our province and them is that our province lagged behind them in starting the work of opening up to the outside world and that the province was ill-informed and hard to get to.

He said that the state put forth the target of quadrupling its industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. According to the practical situation in the province and the practice over the past 2 years, Sichuan not only can fulfill the target of quadruplication, but may achieve the target ahead of schedule. The vast number of cadres and the broad masses in the province are fully confident about this. We are now earnestly implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure. Enlivening enterprises is the core of the reform. There are some 46,000 enterprises in Sichuan. We must base ourselves on expanding and revamping the existing enterprises. In this connection, it is necessary to link technological innovation with the importing of technology.

Governor Yan Xizong said that our province has established friendly relations with corresponding departments and units of some countries, and has done some work in enlivening our foreign economic relations. In the future, Sichuan and Hong Kong must not only strengthen their economic relations, but must also strengthen their relations in cultural, scientific, and journalistic fields.

He hoped that the visit to Sichuan by the Hong Kong reporters group and the reports and propaganda produced by the group after returning to Hong Kong will make it possible for more people to have some knowledge about Sichuan so as to strengthen the relations between Sichuan and the outside world.

The reporters of the group were very much interested in the governor's speech. They asked one question after another about Sichuan enlivening its economy.

Governor Yang Xizong answered their questions one by one and also provided some information, which the reporters were very much interested in.

On behalf of the reporters group, (Jin Xinehgn), deputy chief editor of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, said: This is our first visit outside Hong Kong since the signing of Sino-British joint declaration. We will, through this visit, do something for Sichuan's economic development in our future reports and propaganda.

Also present were (Jiang Zeping), secretary general of the provincial government, Zhang Huiming, director of the provincial foreign affairs office [as heard]; (Jin Hongsheng), director of the provincial foreign trade and economic relations department; Shan Jifu, deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee; (Ye Yun), chairman of the Sichuan branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and responsible persons of the provincial economic, journalism, tourism, and other departments.

Yesterday evening provincial Governor Yang Xizong gave a banquet at the Jingjiang guesthouse in honor of the Hong Kong reporters group.

CSO: 4005/436

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CIRCULAR ON IMPOVERISHED HOUSEHOLDS, ARMYMEN'S FAMILIES

HK250331 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued a circular upon receiving a report from the provincial Civil Affairs Department on the present situation of helping impoverished households and families of army men as well as suggestions for work in the future.

The circular urges party committees and governments at all levels to grasp firmly and well the work of helping impoverished households and families of army men. We should regard it as a party's policy for helping people get rich and constantly study, supervise, and examine the work as well as give guidance. We should regard prosperity as our goal and strive to help impoverished households and families of army men develop commodity production.

The circular pointed out: In work the province must uphold the goal of attaining prosperity. In connection with local conditions, we should take appropriate and manifold measures to help impoverished households and families of army men develop to commodity production. Districts and towns that have favorable conditions may establish collective economic entities for carrying out this work.

The circular pointed out: In the work, we should integrate local conditions with providing help to impoverished households and adopt the method of attaining prosperity. On the utilization of funds for relief and helping impoverished households, we must act in the spirit of yielding quick and big results in a short time with small investment sums. At the same time, we must strengthen study work and thoroughly investigate the background of impoverished households and families of army men so as to formulate and implement relevant policies, thereby promoting the health development of this work.

CSO: 4005/436

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CONDUCTS LARGE-SCALE INSPECTION OF PARTY STYLE

HK310200 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] From the beginning of October last year to the middle of January this year, CPC committees at all levels in our province successively conducted a large-scale inspection of party style. Judging from the situation in inspection, the party style of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities has markedly improved. According to statistics, the majority of units at and above the city level in nine prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities in the province inspected their own party style. On the basis of self-inspection, 86 counties and cities organized some 3,000 people into some 400 inspection groups, which inspected the situation in party style and party discipline of some 3,200 districts and units at the district level; and 9 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and provincial departments concerned also organized personnel into inspection groups to conduct a sample inspection at all levels. At the same time, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Sichuan Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee also sent inspection groups to inspect and give guidance to the situation in our province's party style and discipline.

The results in this inspection were that there were 4,447 units at and above the city level whose party style was good or relatively good, and they accounted for 91.4 percent of the units which had been inspected. There were 421 units whose party style was bad, and they accounted for 8.6 percent of the units which had been inspected. The common characteristics of this group of units whose party style was good or relatively good were that they seriously implemented the policies of the CPC Central Committees, seriously eliminated leftist influence, and conducted education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Their conscientiousness of keeping politically and ideologically in line with the Central Authorities was further enhanced and grassroots party branches persisted in the system of holding three kinds of meetings and making up missed lessons and seriously carried out political and ideological work. The situation in grasping party style by the whole party has been initially formed and several unhealthy trends have been curbed in allocating and building houses, recruiting workers, promoting temporary workers to regular workers, transferring workers, and [words indistinct]. Good achievements in production and work have been scored.

Through this large-scale inspection of party style, CPC Committees at all levels have included grasping party style on their agenda of important work. The Liupanshui City CPC Committee has linked grasping party style closely with grasping economic work, has established the system of responsibility at all levels, and [words indistinct]. Grasping party style by a CPC committee has been regarded one of the main criteria for examining work of CPC Committees at all levels. The whole city has initially formed a new situation in grasping party style by the whole party.

CSO: 4005/436

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

HK310202 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The 11th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Committee held a full meeting yesterday [29 January] morning.

Wu Shi, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, explained the draft decision on holding the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. (Feng Denggang), deputy director of the General Office of the Provincial People's Government, gave a report on the situation in handling motions, suggestions, criticisms, and views of the delegates to the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Zhao Chingyi, director of the provincial Agricultural Department, expounded the draft regulations on crash-reaping and controlling crops in Guizhou Province. (Du Fangyi), vice chairman of the Legal Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, explained the draft regulations on dealing with the masses' letters and visits.

Luo Dengyi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday's [29 January] meeting. Wu Su, Zeng Xianhui, Ye Gulin, Bai Lin, Hou Guoxiang, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Wang Zhenjiang, Qian Yunzhong, and Liang Wanggui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended yesterday's full meeting. Attending the session as nonvoting delegates are Zhang Yuqin, vice governor; Wu Kairong, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Zhang Shihou), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial government. Others attending the session as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures; of the People's Congress Standing Committees of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government; and of the liaison departments of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in all places; and the members of all committees of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and advisers to these committees.

CSO: 4005/436

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YANG RUDAI MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN--On the evening of 30 January, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai met Huan Jiahua and Liu Guangzhao, directors of the Hong Kong Wanfu Development Company Limited, and (Yang Wenyu), deputy manager of the Huarun Yilin Company Limited, a PRC trade organ in Hong Kong. He said: We welcome you to serve the invigoration of Sichuan's economy. Sichuan has now opened its door wide to the world. Foreign businessmen and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots can boldly engage in investment and development with minds at ease. I think this will be beneficial for both sides. Yang Rudai said: Sichuan is very rich in resources. I hope the Wanfu and Huarun companies will promote more cooperative ventures in silk, foodstuffs, fruit, furniture, and so on. This effort should grow and grow. The guests said: There have been great changes in Sichuan in recent years. The policies are more flexible. We believe that future development will be even faster. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85 HK]

XIZANG PRINTING HOUSE--Lhasa, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The Xizang XINHUA Printing House, China's largest Tibetan language printing house, has been put into production after its construction was completed recently. The printing house has a planned annual output capacity of 50,000 kilo prints [qian yin zhang 0578 0603 1728]. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 13 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/436

NORTH REGION

CASES OF VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION CORRECTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 24 Oct 84 p 1

/Article by reporter Wu Jiangzhong /2976 1696 0022/: "Chief Executives of Villages (Towns) Must Be Elected"/

/Text/ In the recent past, the standing committee of the Shanxi provincial people's congress corrected in time practices in violation of the Constitution which had emerged in some districts and counties of Taiyuan Municipality such as Nanjiao District during reform.

The standing committee of the Shanxi provincial people's congress learned from a press release in June that the Nanjiao District of Tiayuan Municipality had put forward in a system reform plan that the chief executives of villages (towns) have to be appointed by district chiefs. The standing committee also discovered that some other counties had already appointed deputy chief executives for a few villages. For this reason, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has sent letters to standing committees of all the prefectural, municipal and county (district) people's congresses throughout the province pointing out clearly that such practices violate Arts 2 and 101 of the Constitution. At the same time, it also pointed out that leaders of the people's governments of villages and towns such as chief executives and deputy chief executives of villages and towns must be elected at local people's congresses and not appointed. The village and town leaders who are elected are not to be replaced during their 3-year term of office unless they tender resignations themselves or they will be recalled. In case a byelection has to be held, it should be conducted in accordance with the law. Local people's congresses at all levels must support reform, however, no reform is allowed to be carried out in violation of the Constitution and the basic laws of the state. Erroneous practices which have already taken place must be resolutely corrected and be carefully and skillfully handled so that the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres in carrying out reform will not be dampened.

9560

CSO: 4005/212

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MEETING DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA WORK TASKS

HK310157 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] How should propaganda work and ideological and political work be carried out in the new situation of urban reform? How can we explore a new road, catch up with the pace of the era, and bring into full play the guarantor role of ideological and political work? This is a question to be seriously pondered by every propaganda cadre and party ideological and political work cadre. The Beijing municipal propaganda work conference which concluded today held serious and effective study and discussion on these issues.

The participants unanimously held after 7 days of study and discussion: The spring of reform is also a spring for propaganda work. So long as we seriously eliminate leftist influences and study new work methods, a flourishing new situation of invigoration will appear in future propaganda work in the course of reform.

Wang Daming, member of the standing committee of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department, borrowed a term from industry in his report by way of analogy: Shift to another track and undergo a change. He explained: For a long time, our party's propaganda work and ideological and political work proceeded along the track of taking class struggle as the key link. Now our work must adapt to the change in the party's general task. Shifting to another track means shifting from the track of taking class struggle as the key link to the track of serving the four modernizations, the effort for doubling, and the reform of the economic structure. Undergoing a change means changing from closed, purely professional propaganda units to open propaganda units providing services.

Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He affirmed the discussions and put forward demands on future propaganda work and political and ideological work.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HANOI REPORTS BEIJING CAMPUS TURBULENCE--According to a report by a Chinese radio broadcasting station, a serious turbulent incident occurred a week ago in the Beijing Political Science and Law Institute when the students demanded solutions to the problems of the schools' unreasonable teaching method and boarding system. The incident evoked concern from the authorities concerned. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

ELIMINATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION INFLUENCE

Xining QINGHAI QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Lei Sanjun [7191 0005 6874] and Ye Changyu [0673 7022 3768]:
"Earnestly Negate 'Cultural Revolution' Education and Raise Young Cadres'
Ideological Consciousness"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of September, while the Party Committee of Garrison Unit 80306 was thoroughly negating "Cultural Revolution" education in the 4 main sections of that unit's organization, it paid special attention to improving the ideological consciousness of young cadres and soldiers. It thoroughly eliminated the pernicious "left" influence on the thinking of these persons, who thought of themselves as "outsiders" during the "Cultural Revolution."

This garrison unit's organization has many young cadres and soldiers. They used to feel that in education during the "Cultural Revolution," they neither took part in factional organization nor engaged in factional activity, let alone in dragging out, struggling against and cruelly injuring or killing leading cadres at every level. They used to think that they were under no pernicious "left" influence. Hence each party committee in the organization assembled everybody to analyze the three main channels through which extreme "left" poison easily spread among the young cadres and soldiers. First, even though some of these persons did not directly take part in "Cultural Revolution" activity, the majority of their parents, brothers and close friends did belong to factions. Thus it was inevitable that in the close association and contact of daily life, factionalism and "leftism" should have infected them somewhat. Second, even though the young cadres and soldiers were children during the early stage of the "Cultural Revolution," the bulk of them had reached adulthood by its last stage. Within a decade, "left" poison permeated every nook and cranny of society. Groundless allegations could be heard every day, and violence could be seen everywhere. Whether consciously or unconsciously, the young cadres and soldiers were somewhat affected by such an atmosphere. Third, after enlisting in the armed forces, they often heard--whether in their unit or organization--persons who had taken part in "helping the left" speak of the factionalism of the past. Such talk made them consciously or unconsciously subscribe to some "left" ideas. Through earnest analysis, every young cadre and soldier has now realized that though he or she did not directly participate in factional organization and violence during the

"Cultural Revolution," he or she was still influenced by the "left" in every aspect because he or she grew up in a "left" environment. Now the young cadres and soldiers believe that what they had always seen as correct thought with absolutely no connection with the "Cultural Revolution" was actually a glaring manifestation of extreme "left" poison on themselves. They now feel, therefore, that they should take advantage of the party committee's current effort and eliminate this poison.

On the basis of everyone's correct attitude, the organization's party committees have again earnestly assembled everyone to study relevant documents and have provided a detailed introduction both to the tremendous losses inflicted by the "Cultural Revolution" on China's industrial and agricultural production and to the severe damage caused by factionalism. Such education has made every comrade recognize the theoretical basis for the "Cultural Revolution," the guiding ideology that propelled the "Cultural Revolution" forward and the erroneous substance of the "Cultural Revolution's" general and specific policies. On the basis of everyone's raised consciousness, the organization's party committees have gone a step further and marshaled everyone to seek out manifestations of "Cultural Revolution customs and diseases" in practical work. They have demanded that everyone totally smash the bonds of "leftism," eliminate its pernicious influence and consciously maintain the same high ideological and political level as the CPC Central Committee. They are working hard for the development of the unit, for the four modernizations and for the opening of Qinghai, as well as out of devotion to youth.

12570
CSO: 4005/184

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 84 p 2

/Article by Nan Gu /0589 6253/ and Ke Mei /3784 3780/: "Shaanxi Implements Responsibility System in Population Control"/

/Text/ At the Provincial Conference on Family Planning Work held on 14 October, the provincial family planning committee and the family planning committees of the various prefectures and municipalities studied and put into practice the job of taking up individual responsibilities to attain the target of population control in the year 2000.

On the basis of the general goal of limiting the population of the whole country to under 1.2 billion at the end of the century, the provincial party committee and the provincial government decided that, at the end of the century, the target of population control in our province is to limit the population to under 34.5 million. After discussion, all prefectures and municipalities felt that it was a good method to take up the responsibility for achieving the goal of population control which is advantageous to limiting the population in our province to under the scheduled target at the end of the century, to perfecting the policies and maintaining close ties between the party and the masses and to helping cadres do their work well. All prefectures and municipalities have, on the basis of the estimates and conditions of local economic and social development, set preliminary targets under the individual responsibility system. They will also go further to ask counties under their jurisdiction to implement and accomplish their work under the responsibility system in accordance with the principle of dealing with each case on its merits and giving effective leadership adapted to different needs.

Lt Gov Lin Jizhou /2651 1323 0719/ announced at the conference that centers of family planning publicity and education, of information and data and of cadre training will be set up in our province, which we have already brought into capital construction project.

9560

CSO: 4005/212

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS INVESTIGATED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Province Dispatches Investigation Teams to Over 100 Units To Investigate Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals; In Cooperation With These Units Over 40 Complicated Problems Were Handled"]

[Text] Since April of this year, our province has successively sent over 5,500 cadres to investigate thoroughly problems in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. They have achieved good results. In one-half year merely more than 2,500 people visited the "provincial office for the implementation of the policy on intellectuals." There were over 4,500 incoming letters, among which the major problems reported in those letters have already been resolved. Those problems which have not yet been resolved are now being firmly investigated and handled by the units concerned.

In order to promote the in-depth development of this work and to supervise the resolution of these problems, the province dispatched 15 investigation teams that separately probed deeply into 124 key units and, with the cooperation of those units, handled over 40 rather complicated problems. At a hospital in Weinan county there is a doctor who graduated from the Xian Medical College in the early 1960's. For more than 2 years the leaders found excuses for not arranging work for this doctor. He made more than 100 visits to the departments concerned, yet his problem still had not been resolved. When the provincial and prefectural investigation teams found out about this situation, the personnel concerned were severely criticized and were ordered to arrange work for him within 7 days. Work was arranged for the doctor within 4 days. The masses reported that this was truly "efficient" and very good indeed!

Through investigation and study, the leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, in cooperation with some offices, bureaus and other departments, formulated and issued "Certain Regulations on the Rational Mobilization of Qualified Personnel and the Reinforcement of the First Line of the Scientific and Technical Ranks." After these measures were implemented, the treatment of approximately 20,000 intellectuals throughout the province improved to some extent, and some problems that remained were also resolved. Yulin, Shangluo, Zhenping and other prefectures and counties also issued some new stipulations for the preferential treatment of intellectuals, which further aroused their enthusiasm for their work.

NORTHWEST REGION

CADRES MEET TO EXCHANGE EXPERIENCES ON REFORMS

HK210834 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial meeting of middle-aged and young cadres on exchanging their experiences in resolutely carrying out reforms and invigorating Shaanxi opened in Xian today.

During the meeting, the middle-aged and young cadres from all fronts and in various leading posts in the province will exchange their experiences in reforms and discuss the important problem on how to create a new situation in all fields of the province.

This is the first meeting of its kind since a great number of middle-aged and young cadres have taken up leading posts in the structural reform in the province. A total of 131 delegates are attending the meeting. Of them, 90 percent have reached the cultural level of a university student or above. Their average age is 39.5, the youngest being 25 years old. Among them, there are intellectuals who have professional knowledge and are determined to carry out reforms and blaze new trails; there are talented people and trailblazers who make great efforts to create a new situation; there are talented business managers who are able and know a lot about modern production; and there are commanders who have the ability to organize people, to command production, to coordinate all parts, and to make decisions.

Also attending the meeting are responsible persons of the organizational departments of the CPC Central Committee, and the Anhui, Shandong, and Gansu Provincial, and the Ningxia Regional CPC Committees.

(Li Hao), manager of the Beijing Optical Instruments Plant, and (Feng Xinqiang), manager of the Hanzhou No 2 [words indistinct] plant, both of which have been invited by the province to attend the meeting, delivered speeches at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ON TEN MAJOR TASKS FOR 1985

HK300942 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Ya Zeng [7161 2582] and Wei Guang [0251 0342]: "Comrade Li Xuezhi Speaks on New Intentions in New Year; Regional CPC Committee to Concentrate on 10 Major Tasks This year"]

[Text] What does the regional CPC Committee intend to do in the new year? Comrade Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, said that in 1985 we will proceed from Ningxia's realities and creatively implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We will closely integrate reform with party rectification, promote the economy through party rectification, and test the results of party rectification with the economy in order to better open up a new situation of "bringing about an upswing in Ningxia first." To be specific, the regional CPC Committee will mainly grasp 10 major tasks this year:

1. We will streamline administration, institute decentralization, increase the vitality of enterprises, and accelerate the reform of the entire economic system with the stress on the cities. The regional CPC Committee will send over 120 cadres at the bureau and department level or above to help carry out the reform of enterprises with the stress on more than 50 enterprises. In accordance with the principles of the state's "Seventh 5-Year Plan," and in light of Ningxia's realities, we will properly formulate the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" of our region.
2. We will tap potentials, enhance economic results, turn losses into profits, and strive for a relatively high speed in economic construction. The region's total industrial and agricultural output value is to exceed 3 billion yuan, grain output to be stabilized at more than 3 billion jin, grass and trees to be grown and planted over 700,000 mu of land each, and financial income to exceed 200 million yuan.
3. We will readjust the agricultural structure, gradually relax restrictions on prices of agricultural and sideline products, and enliven the rural economy. We will step up the construction of the 10 major commodity bases in the Yunnan and Yinbei "1-million-mu" new irrigated zones and the zone irrigated with water from the Huang He and will make great efforts to develop rural commodity production. While grasping firmly the work of grain production, we will energetically develop diversified management and animal husbandry. In valley areas,

we will do a good job in making use of grain, and in mountain areas we will do a good job in making use of grass and trees. There will be a great development in town and township enterprises. This year the region will use 50 million jin of grain to develop the feed industry in order to produce more meat, poultry, and eggs.

4. We will abandon the sealed-up type, distribution type, and administrative type commercial system and set up various open type, multichannel type, and trading type trading centers in order to boost circulation. The region will set up a number of new trading centers and properly run more rural trading markets.

5. We will concentrate manpower, materials, and financial resources on speeding up the construction of key projects, including the Dawukou Power Plant, the No 3 shaft of the Shizuishan Mining Area, the Taixi Coal Dressing Plant, the Ningxia Chemical Works, the Qingtongxia Aluminum Plant, the Ningxia Cement Plant, the Wangwa Coal Mine, the Zhongning Huang He Bridge, the Guhai pumping projects, the Yinchuan Polyester Spinning Plant, No 3 Ningxia Sugar Refinery, and Ningxia University so that they can be put into operation and play their roles earlier.

6. We will step up the work in opening to the outside world, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and other localities, with coastal cities and provinces in particular, and make great efforts in importing qualified personnel, capital, technology, and equipment in order to accelerate the economic development of our region.

7. We will set high demands on and achieve good results in party rectification in party and government organs at the prefectural, city, and county levels and in some enterprises, institutions, schools, and research institutes at the county level in accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee's decision on party rectification. We will strive to bring about a further turn for the better in the work style of the party. The Regional CPC Committee has already sent out liaison groups to two prefectures and two cities. We will continue to readjust leading bodies at various levels and promote to leading posts young cadres who are ideologically good, capable, and well-educated, and who have a good work style and are able to open up a new situation. We will grasp firmly the work of building the third echelon of cadres.

8. We will carry out in a more down-to-earth manner the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities and strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. While laying stress on improving the ideology, ethics, and legal system, we will grasp firmly in an overall manner work in promoting cultural, public, and environmental undertakings so that our work in prettifying the surroundings, in establishing a good social order, and in activities to provide better services will be raised to a new level and the competitive activities to build units and areas with a high civilization can be raised to a higher level.

9. We will further implement the policy toward intellectuals, give full play to the role of intellectuals, and make great efforts to develop science, technology, and education. We will use various ways and forms to train qualified

personnel. We will adopt policies and measures of offering even more preferential treatment in recruiting from other places qualified personnel who are badly needed in our region. The region will set up 23 new vocational (agricultural) schools.

10. We will do a good job in the construction of cities and towns, with the focus on Yinchuan's urban construction. On the basis of developing production, we will further improve the material and cultural life of the people in town and countryside.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said that the satisfactory fulfillment of these 10 major tasks will mean our region taking another step forward in reform and in the building of the spiritual and material civilizations. He hoped that party organizations of various units, departments, and localities will carry out solid and effective work to arouse the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativeness of the cadres and people of all nationalities throughout the region in the struggle to make our country strong and prosperous, to make Ningxia prosperous, and to make the people rich.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

HUANG JINGBO GIVES SPEECH ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK231251 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Provincial People's Government held a meeting of cadres at and above the departmental level in Xining. Huang Jingbo, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, delivered an important speech on the political and economic situation in our province in 1984, the existing problems and difficulties, and the tasks for this year.

Governor Huang Jingbo said: In the year which has just elapsed, the political and economic situation in our province was excellent. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, Governor Huang extended cordial greetings and regards to the people of all nationalities throughout the province.

In dealing with the problems still existing in our province, Comrade Huang Jingbo said: We have two main problems:

First, in comparison with [word indistinct] fraternal provinces and autonomous regions, we have run more slowly than they. When we say so, we do not obliterate our achievements in 1984. We have run fast but they have run faster than us. We must admit this discrepancy. This shows that our work is not as good as theirs. People in our Qinghai must admit, and not be reconciled to, our backwardness, must go all out, and must catch up with them.

The second problem existing is that waste is greater. Relying on other people for food and clothing is not a happy thing anyhow. Our industrial and mining enterprises have not turned the resources on and under the ground into commodities. We have basically exported raw materials. Our processing technology is very backward. We ask for money and squander it. We do not lead a good life. This does not match very well with our province which has a vast territory and abundant resources.

Regarding the vast vistas of Qinghai and the tasks after the meeting, Governor Huang Jingbo said: First, we must admit and not be reconciled to the status quo. Our Qinghai abounds in natural resources. This is capital for lifting people out of poverty and getting rich. We have the 35 years' work foundation since the founding of the country, have the wise policies of the CPC Central Committee, have four million hard-working and resourceful people of all

nationalities, and have the assistance of the PLA in all aspects. The poor and backward outlook of Qinghai can surely be changed.

Next, we must thoroughly change people's bad impression about Qinghai. We must organize all forces and must use all ways to change it. We must warmly extol the Qinghai pioneers and must extensively introduce to other people the natural resources, geographic situation, local conditions and customs, history, culture, and beautiful scenery in Qinghai so as to enable them to understand and long to visit Qinghai and to be willing to contribute toward the exploitation of Qinghai.

Third, we must try all possible ways to improve economic measures and to provide the necessary conditions so that people inside and outside the province and the country will invest and do business.

Fourth, regarding the source of funds, we must formulate and perfect policies on giving preferential treatment.

Fifth, we must absorb a large number of qualified personnel.

Sixth, we must unify our thinking and understanding. We hope that people of all nationalities throughout the province will unite as one, will unify thinking, will mobilize all positive factors, will work vigorously and quickly in 1985, and will create a new situation in exploiting Qinghai.

Comrade Huang Jingbo's 4-hour reasonable and inspiring specific speech won the warm applause of over 800 comrades attending the meeting.

At the meeting of cadres at and above the departmental level, Ma Shiji, secretary general of the Provincial People's Government, presented a report on the situation in reporting Qinghai's situation to the central authorities and in seeking support for the great cause of the exploitation of Qinghai by the departments concerned of the central authorities and by universities, colleges, and cultural, art, and press circles.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

URUMQI CITY CPC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OPENS

HK230927 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] At the Fifth Congress of the Urumqi City CPC Committee, which opened today, on behalf of the last City CPC Committee Comrade Li Shoushan made a work report. When dealing with the prospects for the development of Urumqi City, he said: The upcoming 5 years are the crucial 5 years when Urumqi City will further invigorate its economy. The city's gross industrial and agricultural output value by 1986 will double from that of 1980. That of 1990 will be approximately 300 percent more than in 1980. This will lay a good foundation for increasing the city's gross industrial and agricultural output value by over 600 percent by the end of this century.

In his report Comrade Li Shoushan put forward several aspects of work which should be really grasped well in order to achieve the objective of struggle in the future 5 years:

1. It is necessary to open the city's door and to open to the outside world. Foreign businessmen are welcome to come to Urumqi City to set up joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and enterprises with their own investment. Economic contacts with fraternal provinces and municipalities and all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties in the region must be expanded. The exchange of capital, equipment, technology, and qualified personnel must be promoted and all kinds of economic and technological cooperation must develop.
2. It is essential to rely on science and technology to carry out technological transformation in the key trades--the light, textile, food, and building material industries--and in some backbone enterprises. We must strive to arm the majority of enterprises with new technology and equipment in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.
3. It is imperative to readjust the economic structure, to vigorously develop the collective enterprises and the township and town enterprises, and to speed up the building of three bases--vegetables, melons, and fruits; milk and eggs; and poultry, meat, and aquatic products. While consolidating and developing the northern suburbs, we must vigorously exploit and build the southern suburbs. In the industrial structure, we must encourage individuals and collectives to

ensure promotion together. We must vigorously develop the tertiary industry to serve people of all nationalities.

4. We must develop intellectual resources. While stepping up the popularization of primary education and doing well in reform of the secondary education structure, we must develop vocational education and adult education at many levels, in a variety of channels, and in many forms. We must train all sorts of qualified personnel to invigorate Urumqi City's economy.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

HUANG JINGBO ATTENDS QINGHAI MEETING ON SCHOOL MESSING ARRANGEMENTS

HK231121 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The first provincial meeting on messing arrangements in institutes of higher education and secondary schools was held in Xining from 16 to 20 January. Some 60 presidents, principals, and general affairs department directors of the 7 institutes of higher education and 35 secondary vocational schools who are in charge of logistics work, attended the meeting.

The representatives attending the meeting unanimously held: Schools must regard running their canteens well as major task in completely implementing the party's principles and policies on education.

The presidents, principals, and CPC Committee secretaries of all schools must act as good logistics department directors and must personally grasp messing arrangements.

On the morning of 20 January, Comrade Huang Jingbo, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, attended the meeting. He also encouraged them, saying: The comrades who are engaged in logistics work and messing arrangements, are wonderful. Messing arrangements are one of the three main factors of educational work. If students do not eat well, they cannot study well. We must all act as good logistics department directors.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION.

QINGHAI OPENS TIBETAN BUDDHISM INSTITUTE

OW241016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Xining, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--Authorities in Qinghai have opened the province's first Tibetan-language Buddhist theological institute.

The first group of 50 students have now enrolled. They will become professional researchers or teachers after six years' of classic Buddhist philosophy, religion and culture.

Some professional teachers and knowledgeable Buddhist monks will be invited to give lectures at the institute.

Students will receive free accommodation, and grants will be provided by the state.

The institute has been opened at the Taer Monastery, the birthplace of the venerable Zong Kaba, founder of the Yellow Sect of Tibetan Buddhism.

There are 750, Tibetans living in Qinghai, comprising 19 percent of the population.

CSO: 4000/106

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING ON INVIGORATING PROVINCE

HK250940 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 7-day provincial meeting of middle-aged and young cadres on exchanging experiences in resolutely carrying out reforms and invigorating Shaanxi ended this afternoon.

Some 100 middle-aged and young cadres from all parts of the province exchanged their experiences at the meeting. The delegates from economically developed areas discussed the problem of how to further emancipate people's minds in order to further reforms. The delegates from remote areas discussed how to break with various leftist and old conventions that restrict people's minds, so that they can resolutely carry out reforms and make contributions to invigorating Shaanxi.

During the meeting, Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Bin, provincial vice governor, delivered respective speeches entitled: How Middle-aged and Young Cadres Should Temper Themselves and Develop by Making a Practical Struggle, and on the Situation in and Tasks for Shaanxi's Economic Development.

Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation speech at the meeting. He said that there has been a good trend of continuous development and growth in the province's economic construction over the past few years. This is because of the great efforts and ideas of the vast number of middle-aged and young cadres.

Comrade Li Xipu expressed the hope that all middle-aged and young cadres resolutely rid themselves of the leftist ideological influence, the ideas of a small peasant economy, and patriarchal ideas. He also hopes that they take an active part in the reform; will be pioneers in the reform; fear neither mocking, threats, nor gossip; do not fear the danger of losing their positions; have belief in the truth and the vast majority of people; and temper themselves in the reform order to form a backbone for the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS MEETING ON INVIGORATING PROVINCE

OW281149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Xian, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Some 230 middle-aged and young cadres who have contributed to invigorating Shaanxi's economy attended the meeting to carry out reforms and revitalize Shaanxi from 18 to 24 January.

Since the second half of 1982, Shaanxi Province has selected and promoted more than 4,000 middle-aged and young cadres to work as leaders at the prefectural and county level. In the course of carrying out their work, they have boldly made reforms and forged ahead. Attending this meeting were the outstanding cadres of that group.

During the meeting, the representatives exchanged experiences and expressed their views on the main theme of invigorating Shaanxi. After becoming deputy major of Xian in 1983, Ma Zhenhua, a postgraduate student at the Wuxi Institute of Light Industry, conducted investigations and study, worked out measures and plans to carry out reforms with the departments concerned, and brought about vigorous industrial production in the whole city. This year, he again put forward eight measures to quicken the pace of promoting technical innovations.

Bai Jinian, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Qingwei, governor of Shaanxi, attended the meeting where they introduced the economic situation in the province and encouraged the middle-aged and young cadres to study hard, raise their awareness and enhance their abilities in the course of practice, and make even greater contributions.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI GOVERNOR INSPECTS INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING

HK281512 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] From 22 to 25 January, Huang Jingbo, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee and of the Provincial Education Department inspected seven provincial subordinate institutes of higher learning. They went to the Medical College, Pedagogical College, Teachers' Training University, College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Industrial and Agricultural College, Qinghai Teachers' Training School, and the College of Nationalities one after another [word indistinct] and the situation of teachers and students in these schools, the current situation in teaching and scientific research work, and the situation in building school premises. They listened to reports made by responsible comrades of these schools [word indistinct] forums with representatives of professors, experts, teachers, and staff members on problems in the reform of higher education and on the practical difficulties and problems now existing in these schools.

On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the people of all nationalities throughout the province, Comrade Huang Jingbo expressed whole hearted thanks to the teachers, staff members, and workers who had made great contributions toward the development of the cause of higher education in our province. He also delivered many ebullient speeches. He said the institutes of higher learning in Qinghai have shouldered the important task of training qualified personnel for Qinghai. If Qinghai wants to bring about an upswing, it needs many qualified people. We cannot rely only on other people's support. We must train qualified personnel by ourselves in our own province. He earnestly hoped intellectuals on the front of higher education in our province will be determined to strike roots in Qinghai and to build Qinghai well. He said qualified persons must not try to go to southeast China and must flow to the west. Pioneers must think of leaving happiness behind for future generations, worrying and planning before other people, and enjoying only after peace and happiness have been assured.

When Governor Huang and leaders of the provincial authorities concerned went to inspect the seven institutes of higher learning, they met with a warm welcome from the teachers, staff members, and workers of these schools. The latter declared that with the party and government showing concern for intellectuals and for the reform of institutes of higher learning, we must work hard and must train qualified personnel to exploit Qinghai.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT URUMQI CPC CONGRESS

HK280941 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] The Fifth Urumqi City CPC Congress ended victoriously today. The congress called on party members and people of various nationalities in the city to emancipate their minds, to resolutely carry out reforms, to unite as one, to forge ahead, and to fight heroically for the fulfillment of the tasks put forth by the congress.

During the congress, all delegates held heated discussions on how Urumqi should play the role of a central city. They held that first, it is necessary to properly reform the economic structure, to further eliminate leftist ideological influence, to break through our closed ideas and guiding thinking on economic construction, to build pioneering and enterprising ideas, and to establish guiding thinking with economic construction as its core. Second, in carrying out the reform, it is necessary to grasp the central link of enlivening enterprises, to aim at raising economic efficiency and upgrading social effects, to streamline administration and decentralize power, to establish and perfect various economic contract responsibility systems, and to genuinely build enterprises into units producing and handling commodities and which carry out business operation independently and assume sole responsibility for their own profits and losses.

During the congress, after democratic consultation and repeated deliberation, the delegates elected the Urumqi City CPC Committee and the Urumqi City CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and the Urumqi Military District CPC Committee Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Ma Sen, and others attended today's closing meeting.

Comrade Wang Enmao delivered a speech at the meeting. After fully affirming the achievements Urumqi City has made in the work in various fields over the past few years, he hoped that the people of various nationalities in the city, under the leadership of the new city CPC Committee, would earnestly implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, speed up reform of the urban economic structure, promote economic takeoff, and bring into full play the role of Urumqi as a central city in achieving the target put forth by the regional CPC Committee of increasing the region's industrial and agricultural output value by 600 percent by the end of the century.

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI DEPUTY SECRETARY ON CURRENT PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

HK301229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday, at a meeting of leading cadres from organs directly under the provincial authorities, Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He pointed out that it is necessary to do a good job throughout the first stage of party rectification and to make a new start on the second stage of party rectification.

At a time when the first stage of party rectification will soon be finished and the second stage of party rectification will be carried out completely, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee yesterday afternoon held a meeting of leading cadres of provincial-level organs, large enterprises, colleges and universities, and scientific research units.

In his speech delivered at the meeting, provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Li Xipu said that according to the progress of party rectification in organs directly under the provincial authorities, the first stage of party rectification in the province can be finished around the spring festival as scheduled. However, we still have a lot of work to do.

1. We must eliminate the idea that we can relax our efforts as quite a few problems have now been resolved and party rectification has been carried out for quite a long time. We must make continuous efforts and maintain and develop the good trend in party rectification.
2. We must make up lessons and firmly grasp weak links. Those units which have not done what should be done and have not resolved the problems which should be resolved must seriously make up lessons according to their needs. If they fail to do so, they are not allowed to start party rectification.
3. We must exert great efforts to investigate and deal with typical cases of malpractices.
4. We must adhere to the requirements of party rectification. Those units which fail to meet the requirements must make up lessons regularly. Those units which fail to meet the requirements after making up lessons must continue to make up lessons in the second stage of party rectification until they meet the requirements.

Li Xipu went on to say that the units taking part in the second stage of party rectification, compared with those in the first stage of party rectification, do more complicated work, are involved in more fields, and take up more arduous tasks in production, scientific research, and teaching and learning. Therefore, we must adhere to the principle of everything proceeding from reality. We must grasp key problems and select points to make breakthroughs. We must change [words indistinct] into our practical action. We must pay attention to investigating, studying, and rectifying new malpractices under the new situation. We must distinguish reforms from malpractices, and must not treat malpractices as reforms and protect them. We must seriously investigate and deal with some typical cases according to the party's policies so as to ensure the development of reform of the economic structure and economic reconstruction.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PARTY WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 1 FEBRUARY

HK020147 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee work conference opened in Xian on 1 February. Speaking at the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian pointed out: The main agenda of this meeting is to eliminate leftist and outdated concepts, emancipate the mind, and push ahead the province's reform of economic structure.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee has adopted various methods to seriously study the central decision on reform of the economic structure. At the same time it has in conjunction studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's important instructions on work in Shaanxi, and eliminated leftist, conservative, and small-peasant economy thinking and the influence of feudal patriarchal concepts. It has launched a 1,000-man, 100-day investigation and study drive throughout the study, which has proposed a number of reform schemes and measures. Leaders of the provincial CPC committee have also taken responsible comrades of some prefectural and city CPC committees to Sichuan, Hubei, and Guangdong provinces to investigate and learn the reform experiences of other provinces, thus making full preparations for convening this work conference.

This work conference will further study and appreciate the central decision on reform of the economic structure, and truly bring people's thinking into line with the decision. It will also specifically analyze the actual situation in the province, sum up successful experiences in reform in all sectors, and study reform schemes and measures for opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. The meeting will put the stress on solving problems in the thinking of the leadership, especially problems of insufficient reforming and pioneering spirit and insufficient emancipation of the mind.

The provincial CPC Committee hopes that this conference will eliminate leftist and outdated concepts, emancipate people's minds, display democracy, and promote reform.

The provincial CPC Committee has decided that after the conference concludes, 1 day will be spent in conducting an examination for the participating secretaries of prefectural, city, and county CPC committees and responsible persons of the provincial organs. Centering on the central decision on reform of the

economic structure and in connection with the actual conditions in the province and the different areas and units, the examination will involve writing an independent thesis using one's own thinking, viewpoints, language and style.

There was no presidium platform in the meeting site when the conference opened. One leader of the provincial CPC Committee spoke, and the other leaders sat with everyone else listening.

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS MUSICIANS BANQUET--The regional CPC Committee and government gave a banquet in the Urumqi Youyi Guesthouse this evening for the well-known Uygur soprano (Tielibaier); (Li Jingwei), a professor at the Central Academy of Music and well-known soprano; and piano teacher (Hu Shiji). Present were leading comrades of the party and government in the region and Urumqi Military Region Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Fu Wen, and Tuohuti Shabier. [Excerpt] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jan 85 HK]

LI ZIQI ADDRESSES LANZOU SESSION--According to LANZHOU WANBAO, the third enlarged plenary session of the Seventh Lanzhou City CPC Committee concluded yesterday afternoon after 5 days in session. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi made an important speech at the meeting. (Ke Maosheng), deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, delivered a summation. Comrade Li Qizi demanded that Lanzou City do still better in work this year. Its achievements should be greater, its creations and investments should increase, and the people's living standard should improve each year. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/436

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

HENRY LIU COMMITTEE ASKS U.S. FOR INFORMATION

OW251641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 25 Jan 85

["Taiwan Response to Liu Murder Rapped"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The committee of the Jiang Nan (Henry Liu) incident has accused Taiwan authorities for continuing to cover up the truth about the murder of Jiang Nan, a Chinese-American writer, and urged the U.S. Justice and State departments to release all data they have collected so far on Liu's case.

In a statement issued in San Francisco yesterday, the committee said that since the killing of Liu 100 days ago at his home in Daly City, California, the Taiwan authorities had repeatedly denied any knowledge and involvement in the murder case. Only recently did it concede involvement by its secret agents in the case, and termed it as an isolated incident for fear of political loss and the denial of advanced U.S. weapons, Taiwan critics have charged.

The statement said the U.S. Government failed to condemn this act of international terrorism, and, even after the Taiwan authorities admitted implication, went so far as to express satisfaction with the handling of the murder in an apparent attempt to play down the case.

The statement called for establishment of a high-level body led by special public prosecutors for a probe into the murder. It also asked the State Department to direct the investigation with a view toward removing the fear still existing in Chinese-American communities.

The committee also held a news conference in San Francisco yesterday in another bid to press the U.S. Government for the extradition of all suspects involved in the case from Taiwan.

Speaking at the news conference, Jerome M. Garchik, lawyer for the case, renewed the call for an in-depth probe into the case by the State Department. If the involvement of Taiwan secret agents in the murder case is established, he said, the United States should revoke the "Taiwan Relations Act."

CSO: 4000/102

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FISHERMEN TREATED IN ZHEJIANG HOSPITAL--Dongmen Hospital of Wenling County recently gave emergency treatment to two Taiwan fishermen who fell ill on the seas. Now, the patients are out of danger and are returning to Taiwan on board their fishing vessel. On 6 January, the Taiwan Province fishing vessel "Jin Hui Yong" was operating in the Dacheng fishing ground when fishermen (Wang Wansong) and (Wa Tian) suddenly fell seriously ill. The captain of the vessel decided to sail his vessel to Jiaoshan port, the nearest place, to seek help. Upon learning of this situation, Dongmen town's reception center for Taiwan fishermen immediately dispatched a car to send the two patients to the Dongmen People's Hospital for treatment. Doctors diagnosed one of them as suffering from [words indistinct] and the other from [word indistinct]. The hospital conducted surgical operations on them the same night. [Text]
[Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/102

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'ONE NATION, TWO SYSTEMS' MAY UNTIE TAIWAN KNOT

Hong Kong CHIH-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 11, Nov 84 pp 51-55

[Article by Chi Hsin [7871 6580]: "Impact of Hong Kong Accord on Taiwan"]

[Text] Beijing's offer to apply to Taiwan the concept of "one nation, two systems" has been firmly rejected by the Taipei authorities. But if Taiwan accepts the "olympic Games" arrangement, the Taiwan knot in Hong Kong's future can be untied.

Speaking at a seminar in Beijing on 28 September, Qian Junrui [6929 0193 3843], an adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, revealed that the idea of "one nation, two systems" was conceived by Deng Xiaoping when he was drawing up a policy to resolve the Taiwan issue peacefully. The idea first bore fruits in Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's future marking a major step forward in the "great cause of unification." It goes without saying that China's next target in this "great cause" is to apply the concept to Taiwan.

Politics and Reality

Before and after the initialling of the joint declaration on Hong Kong, the Chinese leadership intensified its united front toward Taiwan, focusing on the two aspects of political prospects and practical interests. As for political prospects, China hoped to mobilize the government and the public to accept the concept of "one nation, two systems." As far as practical interests are concerned, they have to do with the circumstances which the Taiwan government and private organizations will face in Hong Kong.

In the meantime, Taiwan has also reacted strongly in a number of ways. While the government assumed an anti-united front posture and elevated the "Hong Kong group" under the Executive Yuan, the media covered and commented on the joint declaration extensively. Prompted by events in Hong Kong, people outside the Kuomintang began to demand "self-determination" and the Legislative Yuan spent days questioning the government how it proposed to protect its practical interests in Hong Kong in the future.

On the whole, Taiwan's reactions also revolve around the two aspects of political prospects and practical interests. The Hong Kong question has

prompted both the government and people outside the Kuomintang to ponder Taiwan's own future and its prospective position and interests in Hong Kong.

All this boils down to one central point: In the wake of the initialling of the joint declaration on Hong Kong's future, many people at home and abroad are wondering how the concept of "one nation, two systems" can be made to untie the Taiwan knot.

Beijing's United Front: Politics Takes a Back Seat to Pragmatism

Let's first look at Beijing's united front.

Both before and after the joint declaration was initialled, Beijing sought to play down politics and play up pragmatism.

On the political level, the very fact that an accord was reached on Hong Kong's future was, ipso facto, a concrete manifestation of the concept of "one nation, two systems" and, in Beijing's view, a big step ahead towards unification with Taiwan. Instead of belaboring this obvious point, therefore, Beijing chose to emphasize the importance of solving the Taiwan issue peacefully, whenever the concept or the unification question came up in relevant articles or in speeches by Chinese leaders. The 15 October issue of LIAO WANG went out of its way to stress that the formula of "one nation, two systems" was the only peaceful solution to the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues. Deng Xiaoping said, "If the capitalist system in Hong Kong and Taiwan is not guaranteed, stability and prosperity there cannot be maintained and peaceful settlement will become impossible."

During a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on 10 October, Deng Xiaoping was asked about the impact of the Hong Kong accord on Taiwan. He replied, "Taiwan can do the same thing. What have they got to lose?" In meeting with a delegation from Japan's Komei Party the next day, Deng Xiaoping further indicated that the formula would be the basis for solving the Taiwan issue, adding that China "can wait." "We have made no commitment to the United States never to use force to settle the Taiwan issue... China today does not have the capability to invade or occupy Taiwan but we do have the ability to blockade it. However, we certainly are not going to act hastily."

Taken as a whole, the conversation was inclined towards rejecting the use of force, although what he said about "blockading Taiwan" briefly touched many a raw nerve in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Later Deng Xiaoping even said, "I should emphasize the Taiwan issue must be solved in consultation with the U.S."

To sum up, in selling the Sino-British joint declaration to Taiwan, Beijing took a low-key "wait and see" attitude. Referring to the Taiwan government's "non-recognition" of the joint declaration, Deng Xiaoping on 3 October told a delegation from Hong Kong and Macao attending the National Day celebrations, "Apparently they could not say anything else. We consider

their statement quite insignificant." Indeed, Beijing has not made any comments refuting Taiwan's official statements.

On the practical level, however, Taiwan has a range of interests and involvements in Hong Kong. It is this aspect that Beijing has been playing up.

As early as 11 September, half a month before the joint declaration was initialled, the director of the Hong Kong branch of Xinhua News Agency, Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470], used a "moon-chasing party" as his forum to call for a "strengthening, not weakening" of the future economic, trade and cultural relations between Taiwan and Hong Kong. He said, "Reportedly some people in Taiwan have suggested that Taiwan withdrew its organizations and staff from Hong Kong after 1997. This is unnecessary. As today's new technological revolution unfolds, the focus of economic development may shift eastwards towards the Pacific rim. Should this come to pass, the Mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan should cooperate to face the looming challenge."

On 3 October, Deng Xiaoping told delegations attending the National Day celebrations, "There is a question. Taiwan has such and such organizations in Hong Kong." He also said, "They could stay after 1997. Some Kuomintang members want to withdraw them. This is not necessary. Have no fear."

Nevertheless, Deng Xiaoping has also spelled out the conditions for the continued existence of Taiwan organizations after 1997, "They must not do anything that would create disturbances. It is all right for them to criticize the Communist Party. Criticism cannot bring down the party. But they must not engage in sabotage. They may advocate such ideas as the Three People's Principles, but they may not try to bring about 'two Chinas.'... Such is the basis on which they can carry out their activities and propaganda... If they really understand realities, they should change their methods of operations and positions."

This speech has sparked off endless discussion because such terms as "creating disturbances," "engage in sabotage" and "bring about 'two Chinas'" have no clear definitions. Moreover, should Taiwan organizations in Hong Kong "change their methods of operations and positions," they would hardly be the organizations they are now. Isn't this already an approximation to unification?

If we read between the lines, however, we can still decipher Deng Xiaoping's and Xu Jiatun's real message when they talked ambiguously about "changes."

Taiwan's Response: Practical Interests Take a Back Seat to Politics

Let's now take a look at Taiwan's response to the joint declaration on Hong Kong.

In direct contrast to Beijing, Taiwan has played down practical interests and played up politics.

First, politics.

On the very day that the joint declaration was initialled, namely, 26 September, Premier Yu Guohua [0205 0948 5478] delivered a speech to "fellow countrymen in Hong Kong and Kowloon." The Foreign Ministry of Taiwan also released a "statement." On 27 September, the chairman of the Commission on Overseas Chinese, Ceng Guangshun [2582 1684 7311], "talked about facilitating the resettlement in Taiwan of fellow countrymen from Hong Kong and Kowloon." On 3 October, the standing committee of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang issued the "five resolutions in aid of countrymen from Hong Kong and Kowloon."

In his "Double Tenth National Day" message released on 8 October, Jiang Guojun [5592 0948 0193], dealt at length with the Hong Kong accord and declared Taiwan's official position.

In essence, all these statements, declarations, speeches and messages make the following points:

1. The Taiwan government rejects as "fraud, conspiracy and united front" China's attempts to sell to Taiwan the idea of "one nation, two systems." Since "totalitarianism and democracy are basically as incompatible as fire and water," China is only "creating the illusion of peaceful coexistence to fool the Free World." Taiwan reiterates its "basic national policy" of "opposing communism and recovering the Mainland" and its position never to compromise with Communist China.
2. Taiwan criticized the joint declaration on Hong Kong's future for "completely violating the wishes of fellow countrymen in Hong Kong."
3. It does not recognize the Sino-British joint declaration on the future of Hong Kong.
4. It has declared its intention to help fellow Chinese in Hong Kong preserve their freedom and prosperity and to take measures to assist those who want to settle, invest, do business and study in Taiwan.

The first 3 points have to do with political principles, while the fourth point involves more detailed concrete arrangements. There was formerly a "Hong Kong group" under the Executive Yuan comprising officials from the Foreign and Defense Ministries, the Information Bureau and the Commission on Overseas Chinese, among others. After specific measures were announced to assist fellow countrymen in Hong Kong, the Finance, Economic, Education and Internal Affairs Ministries and the Central Bank of China would also become involved in its work. On 8 October, Premier Yu Guohua directed that the "Hong Kong group" be made up of the heads of the various agencies, designated Vice Premier Lin Yang [2651 3152] as its convener, expanded its staff and renamed it "Office on Hong Kong Policy" or "Working Group on Hong Kong."

Taiwan upgraded the "Hong Kong group" significantly so that it could carry out the various tasks that Taiwan said it would take to "help fellow

countrymen in Hong Kong." (In fact, there is not much to be done.) But more important, it must face the challenge posed to Taiwan's practical interests by the changing Hong Kong scene.

This is also the practical aspect that Taiwan must confront.

Taiwan's interests in Hong Kong are quite substantial. Take trade, for instance. According to Hong Kong government statistics, Hong Kong imports from Taiwan totalled 11 billion Hong Kong dollars from January through August this year, which was a jump of 45 percent over the corresponding period in 1983, making Taiwan the fourth largest exporter to Hong Kong. As for re-export trade, 3.24 billion Hong Kong dollars worth of Taiwan-made goods were shipped through Hong Kong during the same 9-month period, making Taiwan the third largest country-of-origin in Hong Kong's entrepot trade.

On 26 September, Gu Zhenfu [6581 2182 3940], a member of the standing committee of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and chairman of the Industry and Commerce Promotion Council, noted that Hong Kong was the third largest export market for Taiwan, with which Taiwan had a favorable trade balance of more than US \$1 billion from January through August 1984.

Apart from trade, also important are shipping, tourism and the fact that Hong Kong is a visa processing center for Taiwan residents.

It is widely rumored last September that in their negotiations on future airline landing rights, Britain and China had decided to transfer to the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC) 55 percent of the stocks of the Hong Kong-based Cathay Pacific Airways. This speculation caused some nervousness in Taiwan concerning future air communications with Hong Kong. This is because as far as aviation is concerned, the future does not mean 1997, but 29 April 1985 when the "agreement on the exchange of aviation rights" between China Airlines and Cathay Pacific Airways expires. If CAAC really buys into Cathay Pacific Airways, as rumored, then will China Airlines still want to sign a new agreement with Cathay Pacific Airways? Despite Cathay Pacific Airways' clarifying statement that so far it has not sold any stocks to CAAC, such a possibility cannot be completely ruled out. Even if that does not come to pass, there are other complications. Since Hong Kong's aviation rights, including routes to and from "other parts" of China, will be at the disposal of Beijing after 1997, and since Taiwan is part of China, does it mean that Cathay Pacific Airways' routes via Taipei must also be authorized by Beijing? This is a very real issue.

There are at present 129 scheduled weekly flights between Taiwan and Hong Kong, of which 30 are operated by China Airlines. It will be a heavy loss if the Hong Kong-Taiwan flights have to be suspended for political reasons.

Another crucial point is that right now Hong Kong serves as the visa processing center for Taiwan residents who want to travel to countries with

no diplomatic relations with Taipei. How to meet the new situation presents yet another headache.

After the initialling of the joint declaration, the Legislative Yuan raised a barrage of questions concerning Taiwan's practical interests. It seems that the Taiwan government has not yet worked out a solution, although it has refrained from talking about "withdrawing." On the practical level, we can summarize Taiwan's modus operandi as follows. On the one hand, make preparations for that "rainy day" after 1997. On the other hand, seize the remaining 13 years and make no light talk about withdrawing. This message was relayed by CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO on 4 October, one day after the standing committee of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang concluded its deliberations and passed its resolutions. "In these 13 years, we must hang in there until the last moment; we must not thoughtlessly talk about severing ties with Hong Kong, suspending our work there or withdrawing our organizations and staff. Not only that, but we must also strengthen our ties with Hong Kong and step up our work there in the next 13 years..."

On the practical level, therefore, Taiwan's reaction is low-key.

Reactions in Taiwan's Mass Media

Besides the government, Taiwan's mass media also reacted sharply to the joint declaration on Hong Kong's future.

Both CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO and LIEN-HO PAO, the two major private newspapers, gave it prominent coverage on 27 September. The latter, in particular, devoted 3 1/2 pages to reprinting in full the text of the declaration and its annexes.

CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO took a more conservative approach on 27 September, carrying only a brief report on its front page. Later, perhaps influenced by LIEN-HO PAO, it reprinted on 3 October the text of the joint declaration, its appendices, "notes" on the White Paper and the entire press conference given by Sir Edward Youde, Governor of Hong Kong.

In light of the Taiwan government's strict "no compromise" position, it was clearly a grave offense for CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO and LIEN-HO PAO to publish the text of the joint declaration, particularly Annex I, condemned by Taipei as highly "deceptive." And so on 2 October, LIEN-HO PAO told its readers that editor-in-chief Zhao Yuming [6392 3768 2494] had been appointed executive deputy general manager and transferred to the general management of the LIEN-HO PAO group of newspapers. Reportedly the publisher of CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO, Zheng Chincang [6774 6855 0221] has also entered a hospital for recuperation. Editorial policy is now in the hands of editor-in-chief Lai Ruiqing [6351 3841 0615].

Although they are private newspapers, the owners of both CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO and LIEN-HO PAO sit on the standing committee of the Kuomintang. Other than committing the sin of publishing the joint declaration, therefore, their editorial contents closely toe the official line, especially on the

political level. Reports by LIEN-HO PAO's special correspondent in Hong Kong, in particular, are so heavily anti-communist that they deviate from Hong Kong's realities. For example, he quotes a "painter as saying that if Taiwan were to buy an island anywhere on the face of the globe to resettle the people of Hong Kong, at least 80 percent of Hong Kong residents would flock to it." He also quotes a "social worker surnamed Huang as saying that in the eyes of the British government, 5 million people are more expendable than a dog." Such reporting totally runs counter to Taiwan's policy to win the hearts of the Hong Kong people.

At the same time, in their reports on Taiwan's reactions to the joint declaration, Hong Kong's pro-China newspapers deliberately distorted the original articles and commentaries to create the illusion of widespread acceptance. For instance, CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO carried a special despatch from Hong Kong which described "local (Hong Kong) leftists as being overjoyed at the news." As quoted by Hong Kong's WENHUI BAO, however, it became: "the local people were overjoyed at the news." Tao Baichuan [7118 4102 1557] was quoted in LIEN-HO PAO as saying that he was "gratified to see that Hong Kong is finally able to end its days as a colony" but that he was also "pessimistic about the hardship and lack of freedom that await fellow countrymen in Hong Kong after Communist China regains control there." He went on to say, "Fortunately, we still have Taiwan, which the Communists must take into account, making them more conciliatory when they handle Hong Kong affairs." WENHUI BAO quoted only the first sentence and headlined it "Tao Baichuan is gratified."

The impression one gets after reading the reports in Hong Kong's pro-China press is the exact opposite of that acquired when one goes to the source and reads the Taiwan newspapers.

Non-Kuomintang Opinion: Hong Kong Has Been "Alienated;" Taiwan Must Demand "Self-Determination"

Very few non-Kuomintang publications approve the Sino-British accord on Hong-Kong. But confronted with the reality imposed on Hong Kong, most non-Kuomintang people have come to reflect on Taiwan's own "self-determination" question. The major non-Kuomintang weekly newsmagazine, CHIEN-CHIN CHOU-KAN, ran this special cover story in its 4 October (No 28) issue: "Hong Kong has been alienated; Taiwan must determine its own future." The story includes the opinions of many non-Kuomintang people.

In a signed article, the magazine's publisher and a member of the provincial legislature, Lin Zhengjie, [2651 2973 2638] criticized the Taiwan government for talking about "honoring the wishes of the people of Hong Kong" in excessively "vague and sweeping terms." He said, "If the Kuomintang would come right out and demand "voting right" and "self-determination" for the people of Hong Kong, it would at least measure up to Deng Xiaoping's nationalist talk about not being 'Li Hongzhang the II' [2621 7703 4545]"

A member of the Examination Yuan, Yon Qing, [1429 3237] pointed out that under international law, "the people of a divided nation have the freedom to choose their style of politics, their form of economy and society and their way of life." Noting that the people of Hong Kong have absolutely no control over their own destiny, he said, "This should teach the Taiwan people a good lesson. If we show no concern for our future, then we will suffer the same fate as Hong Kong. Our fate will probably be determined by negotiations between Beijing and Taipei."

This is how Lin Zhuoshui [2621 3424 3055], HSIN-CHAO-LIU's editor, reads Taiwan's situation in light of the development in Hong Kong: "If the Kuomintang refuses to discard its notion of so-called 'legally constituted authority,' recognize the fact that Taiwan is the only territory which it effectively rules and make that the basis for its sovereignty and establish relations with other nations, Taiwan's position in international law would only worsen." He said, "In the end, when Taiwan's legal position becomes completely untenable, its only option is 'self-determination.' That would be its last bargaining chip."

CHIEN-CHIN CHOU-KAN also interviewed other people, including Wang Lixia [3076 4539 1499], HSIA-CHAO's editor. As a Chinese nationalist, he "could not bring himself to oppose the return of Hong Kong sovereignty to the Chinese people." However, he believed that faced with the Hong Kong formula, "Taiwan's people and the Kuomintang regime" "should strive to open up and improve the democratic system." This is because "the support of public opinion is the ultimate backing that one could have in any future settlement of the Taiwan issue."

In general, non-Kuomintang people are shaken by the fact that Hong Kong's future was decided by China and Britain alone, which makes them realize that a similar crisis could befall Taiwan, that one of these days Taiwan's future could be determined by Beijing's and Taiwan's rulers. To avoid this scenario, they believe that Taiwan must strengthen political democratization, give up its claim as the legitimate government for all China, and, on this basis, set out to win international support and sympathy and lead Taiwan's people towards the road of self-determination.

The question of self-determination for Taiwan, which grew out of the joint declaration on Hong Kong, finally got an airing on the floor of the Legislative Yuan by non-Kuomintang members. In his reply, Premier Yu Guohua still clung to the notion of legitimacy and insisted that "Taiwan is a province of China." "Affirming our faith and act in opposing communism and recovering the Mainland," he went on to say, "Those people are undoubtedly courting destruction who vainly hope to drag out an ignoble existence by turning their backs on the Mainland and betraying the hopes of our fellow countrymen there..."

Untie the Taiwan Knot, using the "Olympic Games Model"

Will Taiwan, out of consideration for its practical interests, remain in Hong Kong before 1997 and beyond using the "Olympic Games model?" This is

the most formidable challenge the joint declaration on Hong Kong poses for Taiwan.

This question has been the focus of a long-standing debate in Taiwan. Pragmatic and progressive groups all along have proposed that Taiwan return to the international community by adopting the "Olympic Games" arrangement, an idea opposed by the conservatives with equal consistency. Instead, the latter hope for a breakthrough on the Asian Development Bank (ADB) question, which would facilitate their re-entry into international society.

Under the so-called "Olympic Games model," Taiwan must give up its name, the "Republic of China," when it participates in international activities and instead calls itself "China Taipei," as it did at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

To explain the "ADB model," we have to recall the circumstances under which the Bank was established. At the time, Taiwan's share of stocks was worked out based on Taiwan's population, revenue and trade volume, not those of China. In other words, despite the use of the designation, "Republic of China," it was only Taiwan, and not the whole of China, which was represented. The ADB now has invited Beijing to be a member. In response, Beijing has demanded that the name "Republic of China" be changed to "China Taipei," but does not offer sufficient reason to demand the expulsion of the "Republic of China," since the "Republic of China" represents only Taiwan. While standing firm in its refusal to change its name, Taiwan has raised no objection to Beijing's participation in the ADB as the "People's Republic of China" representing Mainland China. In effect, the "ADB model" follows the "two-Germany" arrangement under which each Germany governs its own region. Obviously Beijing is not going to accept this arrangement.

At its 53d annual meeting in Luxembourg last September, Interpol approved a resolution admitting Beijing and expelling Taipei. Taiwan's delegation was "asked" to leave. On 10 October, Taiwan withdrew from the Asian men's volleyball championship in Saudi Arabia rather than accept the "Olympic Games model," thereby re-enacting what happened in Seoul during the Asian women's basketball championship.

The "ADB model" and the "Olympic Games model" have provoked a heated debate in government and among the public in Taiwan. Most people believe that since the "ADB model" is neither acceptable to Beijing nor likely to receive international support, despite its attractiveness to Taiwan, the Taiwan authorities should no longer harbor any illusions but come to terms with realities by accepting the "Olympic Games model." Already a precedent has been set for the model which also enjoys widespread international support. The 19 September issue of SHIH-PAO TSA-CHIH (No 251) carries an article written by editor-in-chief Lai Ruiqing, titled "Use the Olympic Games model to solve the question of representation." It concludes thus, "Realities are cruel and, by refusing to accept realities, We might be eliminated."

Now let's return to Deng Xiaoping's speech of 3 October. He said that Taiwan could maintain its interests in Hong Kong after 1997 but noted, "It cannot engage in 'two Chinas' activities and its methods of operations and positions should be changed." At a Mid-Autumn Festival moon-chasing party earlier, Xu Jiatao advised Taiwan's organizations and personnel not to withdraw, adding, "At the recent Olympic Games, athletes from both sides of the Straits cooperated with one another side by side." All this shows that Beijing wants Taiwan's organizations to stay in Hong Kong in future according to the "Olympic Games model." All the talk about "changing the methods of operations and positions" actually refers to a change in "status."

The people of Hong Kong, who are in a different situation than their Taiwan counterparts, cannot but be pleased with the provision in the joint declaration allowing them to participate in the international community as "China Hong Kong." The truth is that Hong Kong people are eager to see Taiwan return to the world of nations and take a more active part in Hong Kong affairs by using the "Olympic Games" formula. In this way, "China Taipei" and "China Hong Kong" will find themselves in a similar position in the international arena and increase their interactions and cooperation. Such a development will actually strengthen the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

On 16 October, Taiwan's 7 non-Kuomintang Legislative Yuan members again jointly queried the Executive Yuan on the "Olympic Games model." Yu Guohua replied, "The so-called 'Olympic Games model' is an expedient measure unsuited for use in the inter-governmental international organizations in which our government participates or in non-governmental organizations other than the Olympic Games."

Clearly, there is as yet no sign indicating Taiwan's rulers have become more inclined towards accepting the "Olympic Games model." Judging by trends in the international community, however, Taiwan finally may have no choice but to do just that.

If Taiwan does adopt that model in a broad range of matters, the Taiwan know in Hong Kong's future could be untied.

The Real Destructive Forces

Taiwan's practical interests in Hong Kong undoubtedly offer Taipei an incentive to accept the "Olympic Games model." Because of the sharp historical conflicts between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists in legitimacy and ideology, both sides are extremely cautious about accepting any cooperative arrangements in Hong Kong in the future. The Beijing leadership seems sincere when it asks Taiwan organizations to stay in Hong Kong beyond 1997. The trouble is that Beijing's united front efforts in this sensitive area are often undermined by certain fringe elements inside China.

For example, some pro-China newspapers recently often play up Taiwan's capacity for destruction in Hong Kong. In its latest issue, one such

publication went so far as to characterize Taiwan influences as a "'lone ranger' in their opposition to the Sino-British joint declaration." Another article in the same publication described as "the minions of Taiwan groups" the citizens and over 1,000 community organizations who delivered letters to or telephoned the UMELCO (Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils) office pledging their support for the trip to London by S. Y. Chung and others to "reflect public opinion." It dismissed as a local Taiwan orchestration the criticisms by certain columnists of the advertisement, "We accept the challenge of our times." A group of doctors and professionals earlier took out an ad demanding that amendments to the accord be allowed after it is signed. The article wrote this off as the work of "some superficially 'neutral' university students acting on behalf of Taiwan lurking behind the scenes." Some people have pointed out that before the "Basic Law is formulated, 'the people of Hong Kong still face an uncertain future.'" This worry was dismissed as Taiwan influences "seizing upon the 'Basic Law' and making an issue of it."

In short, the magazine dismisses as Taiwan intrigues all the discordant voices in Hong Kong that do not harmonize with pro-China newspapers and publications. Taiwan's influences in Hong Kong are indeed too strong for comfort.

Deng Xiaoping and Xu Jiatun have repeatedly advised Taiwan's organizations and personnel in Hong Kong not to withdraw. But given the views mentioned above, these organizations have no choice other than withdrawal. This is because any of their moves not to Beijing's liking would be open to attack as "being instigated by behind-the-scenes Taiwan influences." The people of Hong Kong, too, would like to see these organizations leave as soon as possible so that they can express a dissenting opinion without being charged with having a Taiwan connection.

If there are any destructive forces trying to sabotage Beijing's patient efforts to undo the Taiwan knot with the "one nation, two systems" formula, one of them is the ultra-"leftist" in China whose stock-in-trade is indiscriminate name-calling.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG APPROVES CPPCC MEMBER'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK110425 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Jan 85 p 13

[By Chiu Kit-ying]

[Text] The City and New Territories Administration has accepted the nomination of a Guangdong Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference member to run for the district board elections in March.

And the attorney-general, Mr Michael Thomas, said in the Legislative Council the government has no objection to CPPCC members running for district board seats.

Replying to a point raised by Dr Ho Kam-fai that members of the CPPCC should not be barred from membership of the boards of the Legislative Council, Mr Thomas said: "In fact, a member of the CPPCC has recently submitted a candidature for the forthcoming district board elections.

"I understand that his nomination has been accepted by the returning officer and the government sees no bar to that candidature."

But official sources said the rule that bars members of China's National People's Congress from running as candidates in the elections still stands.

In a related development, the vice-director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Li Chuwen, told reporters at a reception it is up to individual NPC or CPPCC members to choose if they will seek election.

He said the Chinese Government would not interfere.

Considerable interest has been shown in the past few days in the nomination of the CPPCC member, Mr Wu Shing-shuen.

Normally, it takes 24 hours to complete the vetting of a nomination. But Mr Wu's papers, which were apparently submitted on Tuesday, were only accepted yesterday afternoon.

The City and New Territories Administration's Principal Assistant Secretary (General), Mr C.M. Leung, however, said the nomination was only received on Wednesday.

"After consideration, the government has decided to validate his nomination," he said.

He did not comment when asked if there were any political considerations involved in the processing of the nomination.

Mr Wu (73) insisted yesterday that he had submitted his papers to the Kowloon City District Office on Tuesday.

He said he had been prepared to wait for a week for the government to consider his nomination, taking into account his political background.

Mr Wu said he was told by the district office yesterday afternoon that a delay had been caused by one of his nominees writing a name on the papers that was different from that on his identity card.

Another 25 nominations were received yesterday, bringing the number of candidates so far to 214.

Kowloon City and Kun Tong each had four nominations, while three candidates were put forward for Southern District.

Eastern District also received three new nominations, while in the New Territories candidates handed in their papers in Yuen Long, Kwai Chung, Tsun Wan and Tuen Mun.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

RETIREMENT PLANS RUMORED FOR PLA CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

HK290355 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Jan 85 p 8

[By Foreign Affairs Editor David Chen]

[Text] The chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army, General Yang Dezhi, is to retire in August, sources said yesterday.

His future plans are not known, but there has been speculation that he might become defense minister, succeeding General Zhang Aiping, or take up the chairmanship of the party Military Affairs Commission.

An advisory post in the military has also not been ruled out.

General Yang's retirement could herald a number of major changes in the military hierarchy. The army is expected to undergo a shake-up, while the air force is also due for major revamping.

The most likely candidate to succeed General Yang is the present naval commander, Admiral Liu Huaqing, who served as deputy chief of general staff for several years before his present posting.

His appointment, or that of another young officer to replace General Yang, would reflect the determination of the leadership to upgrade the fighting force, making it a truly modern army.

Towards the end of last year, 40 senior officers were retired. Although little was known of their names and ranks, they are believed to have largely served in the army's general headquarters.

Their departure will result in the appointment of a much younger crop of officers, more in line with modern thinking about warfare.

The air force commander, General Zhang Tingfa, himself a Politburo member, also ordered the immediate retirement of at least four divisional commanders, citing incompetence as the reason.

What is surprising is that their removal was carried out as smoothly and abruptly as the change of ministers in the State Council some five years ago, when many respected incumbent officials were told to pack their bags and were forced into advisory posts.

Analysts said the fact that changes in the military will be accomplished so efficiently indicates that the party leadership now has almost absolute control over the fighting forces.

The military has traditionally always posed the greatest headache to the hierarchy.

It controlled China during the initial stages of the cultural revolution and its influences continued long after the first waves of those tumultuous years subsided.

The startling reshuffle of eight of the 11 regional commanders at the beginning of 1974--a move suggested by Mr Deng Xiaoping, then a vice-premier to Chairman Mao Tsetung--did not do much to dent the influence of the military.

Even after Chairman Mao's death, and the downfall of the gang of four with the arrest of a few blatantly pro-Jiang Qing generals, the military still held sway.

It was not until 1979, when the People's Liberation Army engaged the Vietnamese in a border war, that many of its shortcomings were revealed.

Mr Deng's most trusted general, Xu Shiyu, did badly in Guangxi, but another general, Korean war veteran Yang Dezhi, gave a creditable show.

It was General Yan, not the more senior General Xu, who was given the task of making a full report and assessment of the war, listing the army's shortcomings and putting forward suggestions for improvement.

Shortly afterwards, General Yang was seconded to Peking and became chief of general staff in general headquarters.

Over the past five years, General Yang has been one of the major advocates for modernizing the military.

But he also gave full support to the party in boosting the country's economy, notably in the fields of agriculture and industry, before full attention could be directed to the military.

Partly because of the somewhat eclipsed attention the military has received and partly because many officers in the 4.5 million-strong PLA still endorse the guerrilla tactics of the old days, changes in the military have been slow in coming.

A recommendation by General Yang that ranks be reintroduced in order to make the PLA an effective fighting force has been raised many times, but has been put in abeyance--largely because of resistance by "conservative" officers.

Nevertheless, changes have been made, although at a much slower pace than desired.

One after another, commanders of the military regions were removed or swapped positions. The only commanders unaffected by the changes are General Qin Jiwei, of the Peking Region, who is one of Mr Deng's trusted lieutenants, and General Li Desheng, of Shenyang.

Changes at deputy commander and political commissar level were also carried out, and by the early 1980s there were already several new faces.

At the same time, the military academies were revived and produced an entirely new batch of officers. They were introduced to the concept of modern warfare and are far more attuned to the Western concept of military tactics.

At general headquarters, old deputy chiefs were retired or relegated to less demanding tasks, while younger officers, including Admiral Liu and General Xu Xin, were promoted.

Even younger men were appointed to less exalted positions with promises of promotion.

Together with Gen Zhang Aiping, the defense minister who in the 1960s was the pioneer in promoting and supervising military technology, General Yang began to revamp the PLA.

In line with upgrading hardware, steps are being taken to trim numbers, with demobilized soldiers allotted to industrial or agricultural jobs.

The party hierarchy also faces a problem with the party's Military Affairs Commission and the state's Central Military Commission.

Although the two bodies are said to have separate functions, one more involved in political matters and the other in improving the fighting capabilities of the armed forces, both are led by the same people, and both are under the chairmanship of Mr Deng.

Three of the surviving and ailing marshals are still nominally on the commissions as vice-chairman--Ye Jianying, Xu Xianqian and Nie Rongzhen.

The day-to-day affairs of the commissions are in the hands of a trusted Deng follower, Mr Yang Shangkun, another vice-chairman and permanent secretary.

But as the chairman and his vice-chairmen advance in age, it is imperative that younger officers be recruited.

There have been reports that Mr Deng intends to shed the chairmanship of the two commissions in favor of the party general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang. But whether Mr Hu will assume that position remains to be seen.

One suggestion is that Mr Yang Shankun could fill the role, since he is already in charge of day-to-day affairs, but it is doubtful whether he would be acceptable to the rank and file.

Another suggestion is that General Yang takes over the chairmanship. There may be less opposition to General Yang, but he too is relatively old.

Gen Zhang Aiping has also been suggested, but he is said to be too specialized in his field.

The new chief will have to be acceptable to most officers, or he could encounter resistance from some of the rank and file, particularly regional commanders.

These problems are expected to intensify as the time draws near for the choice of a new Military Affairs Commission head--unless Mr Deng stays on as chairman for another full term of five years.

A related problem is the restoration of the rank system that was abolished in the 1960s when Chairman Mao and his then military lieutenant, Lin Biao, promoted an egalitarian approach in the military.

There were rumors that the rank system would be restored in time for last year's National Day, but only new uniforms were on display during the celebrations.

It is now expected that the rank system will finally reappear at this year's Army Day (August 1), or on National Day (October 1).

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